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Part of the Week's Mail

The China Mail.

March 31, 1921, Temperature 61.

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Barometer 29.57 Rainfall 0.00 inch.

Humidity 55.

March 31, 1920, Temperature 71.

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HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1921.

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TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail)

BID FOR A CROWN.

KARL'S ATTEMPTED COUP FAILS.

BACK TO EXILE.

Reuter, March 30.
Karl's bid for the Crown of Hungary has surprised the papers which are forgetful of the fact that the Emperor's abdication was signed weeks ago, as cabled on February 6 and 9. Details of the flight from Switzerland are lacking but British official telegrams confirm the chill of his reception at Budapest and state that his following in Hungary is very small and apparently confined to the military clique. Karl is now guarded by military at Steinmanger awaiting an opportunity to return to exile in Switzerland but it remains to be seen whether Switzerland will take back the violator of her asylum. It is authoritatively declared that the British Government will not tolerate a restoration of the monarchy which, besides internal complications, would provoke a conflict in Central Europe, as the restored monarchy would pursue a policy of annexation, availing the concerted opposition of the adjoining states.

ROME, March 30.
The Allied Governments, exchanging notes, are resolved upon a speedy settlement and are completely agreed upon the impossibility of allowing a restoration of the Hapsburgs. Though Budapest telegrams are reassuring it is recalled that the Regent Horthy recently spoke to a French interviewer in favour of restoration.

THE BOATRACE.

CAMBRIDGE WON.

LONDON, March 30.

Cambridge won.
The day was fine, and an enormous crowd assembled. There was a light south-westerly breeze. The water was smooth. Oxford won the toss and chose the Surrey side. The race started at 5.14, Cambridge striking off at 36 and Oxford 35 for the first minute. At the Duke's Head the crews were level; at Beverley Brook Cambridge led by half a length, which was increased to a length at Craven Steps and to one and a quarter at Crabtree, where a fine start was made by Oxford, who then led a quarter length when passing Harrods. At Hammersmith Bridge Cambridge was again in front, Oxford striking 36 and Cambridge 35.

At Twickenham Oxford led again by a quarter length, increasing to a half at the three miles. Along the Mall it was half a length ahead and found the bend achieved a whole length. At this point Oxford was striking 31 and Cambridge only 29. At the three miles Oxford led by half a length, striking 35 to Cambridge's 34. Both crews were rowing splendidly. Oxford still led by half a length at Barnes Bridge, where its time was 16.22; but at the White Hart the crews were level again. Cambridge got a quarter length in front at Mortlake Brewery and won a grueling race by a length. The time was 19.44.

[Cambridge won in 1920 by four lengths, in 21.11. This year's time has been beaten five times, four times by the winner, and notably by Oxford in 1911, with 18.29, the best record.]

CHINA FAMINES.

REMEDIES PROPOSED.

LONDON, March 30.

Writing in the *Asiatic Review*, J. P. Donovan, the honorary secretary of the China Famine Relief Fund, suggests reforms with a view to lessening if not preventing such loss of life as has resulted from the present great famine in China. He urges the multiplication, and government support of, institutions such as the college of agriculture and forestry connected with the university of Nanking. He points out that planting trees in the northern provinces of China would not only improve the rainfall but in time the forests would become a source of revenue to the State and a means of productive income for the people. He also hopes that under the Republic the leaders of the Chinese people will make an effort to abolish "the fundamental errors of the social system which make famine absolutely inevitable, namely, polygamy, the marriage of minors, and the excessive birthrate."

FRESH GERMAN PROTEST.

A FRENCH REPORT.

LONDON, March 30.

According to the *Paris Herald*, Germany has sent the League of Nations a new note protesting against the Allied penalties. It alleges that the Allies have extended their occupation to include, inter alia, the stations of Mulheim, Speldorf, and Oberhausen, and that they apparently contemplate a further extension. It protests that this is contrary to right and justice and requests that the procedure with regard to conciliation provided by articles 12 to 17 in the covenant of the League should be extended to the new measures of the Allies.

L.G.N. WORK.

FURTHER PROGRESS.

BARCELONA, March 30.

The international transit and communications conference is expected to rise on April 10. Among the work accomplished the conference has constituted an advisory committee which will function at the headquarters of the League of Nations and form a permanent liaison with the organization of jurisprudence, similar to the international labour bureau. The conference has drawn in the text of the convention according freedom of transit while respecting the sovereignty of states, and providing for contingencies like war.

OXFORD AVENGED BY ITS GOLFERS.

BEATS CAM HANDSOMELY AT HOYLAKE.

LONDON, March 30.

At the Hoylake golf competitions Oxford beat Cambridge by 12 matches to three, foursomes four to one and singles eight to two.

THE DOLLAR.

Today's closing rate 2/4 5/8
Today's opening rate 2/4 5/8

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

GERMAN COAL SALES.

BERLIN, March 30th.

A German Note to the Allies protests against their selling to other countries coal supplied by Germany at "enormous trouble" for reparations purposes, without the German Government sharing in the profit of the sales, and says that the sales are most extensive, notably those to Holland.

MR. ESMONDE.

VANCOUVER, March 30th.

Mr. Esmonde, who was not allowed to land in Australia, is due here to-day and will not be permitted to land. He will probably be sent to Seattle.

NO NAVAL CENSORSHIP.

WASHINGTON, March 30th.

The Navy Department announces the removal of all censorship on the naval wireless station.

CHINESE CONSORTIUM.

WASHINGTON, March 30th.

Mr. Hughes, Secretary of State, has informed Messrs. J. P. Morgan and Company that the Government approves of the principle embraced in the Chinese banking consortium.

JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

LONDON, March 30th.

Sir James Allen, the New Zealand High Commissioner, interviewed, saw no reason for uneasiness as regards the Imperial Conference in June, because it was never contemplated that it would raise the question of a political union with the United Kingdom or a scheme of Imperial Federation, which had already been disposed of, but there was no harm, and much good would result, in discussing the common interests of the Empire, notably defence. He thought New Zealand opinion favoured the continuance of the Japanese Alliance, though the Japanese shipbuilding programme was not regarded favourably, since it appeared that it was intended to support an aggressive policy.

CROWN PRINCE OF JAPAN.

LONDON, March 30th.

The Naval Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth announces that the Crown Prince of Japan is due at Spithead on May 7th in the Japanese warships *Agatori* and *Kashima*. Arrangements are being made for his reception, and also for a programme of entertainments for the crews of the two vessels, which will remain in Portsmouth during the Prince's visit.

WILHELM, I.R.

EX-MONARCH'S PUBLICITY.

STILL THE ALL HIGHEST.

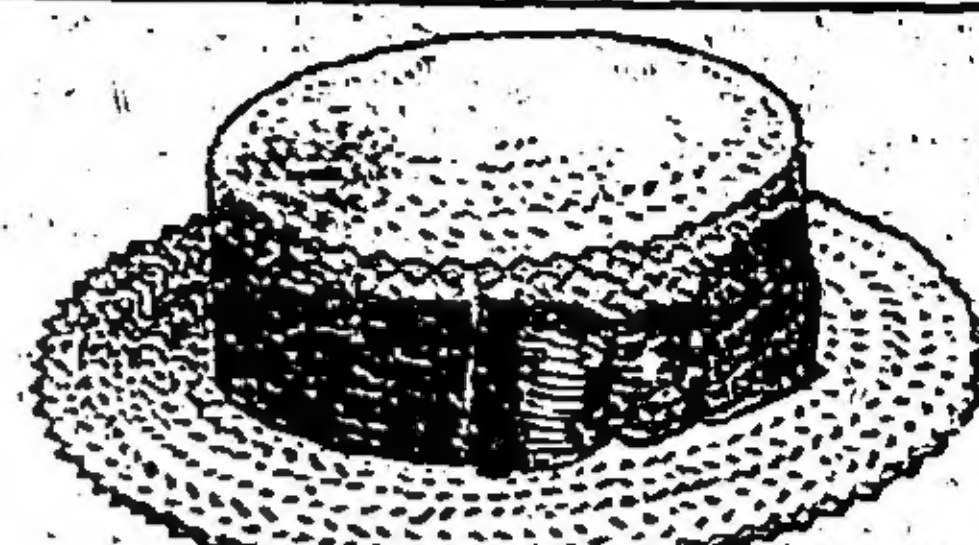
In returning thanks for some volumes of birthday letters collected for him by "The Upright-Man," the organ of the super-Monarchists, the ex-Kaiser signs himself "Wilhelm, I.R.," and appends as a postscript a well-known quotation from Schiller, which was taken by Treitschke as a motto for his "History of the German War of Liberation in the Years 1813 and 1814," namely, "Worthless is the nation which does not gladly sacrifice everything for its honour." To a letter of thanks to the president of the "League of the Upright," the ex-Kaiser adds the motto of that body, which is "Nevertheless." A letter from one of the ex-Kaiser's attendants which is also printed in the Press is sent "by order of the All-Highest."

Another fallen monarch who is venturing back into publicity is the ex-King of Saxony, who has protested to the present Government of that State against the sale of certain pictures and porcelain in what used to be the Royal collections, and against the purchase of other artistic objects with the proceeds. However, Prince Adolf of Schaumburg-Lippe, probably holds the record so far for he has been honoured with a torchlight procession as a token of gratitude for the presentation of a site for a war memorial. In acknowledging this tribute, he expressed his gratification that the "good relations which had long existed between the citizens and the princely house were still maintained," and promised to do all in his power to promote and strengthen them.

A FAMILY NECESSITY.

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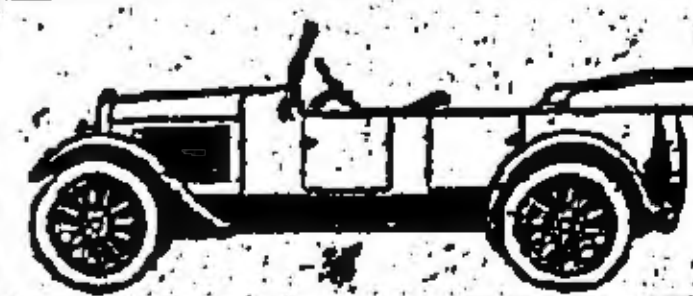
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THE THIRD DIMENSION.

FILM INVENTED WITHOUT SHADOW.

A flickerless stereoscopic film that will give the actors and the scenery an actuality never dreamed of before has been evolved at last, reports the Daily Express.

It constitutes the triumph of Mr. George K. Spoor, founder of the famous Essany Film Company, who made a fortune in the early days of the cinema and has devoted his time and money during the last few years to remedying its defects.

If Mr. Spoor's new camera does all that is claimed, it may mean that the world's stock of existing films may have to be scrapped. Anything that Mr. Spoor says or does carries great weight in the cinema world, for he is the inventor of many of the most successful appliances used in film photography. His brother, Mr. Harry Spoor, who lives in London, told an interviewer that his brother declares that with this fully-tested new system of taking films there is no distortion whatever of the special dimensions. It will be possible to sit right up against the screen; in fact, it will appear to the spectator that he could walk out of the hall into the picture.

There will be no obliquity of vision when one is seated at the side of the hall. The figures on the screen will appear to be solid. One will be able to see all round them. Rooms and other interiors will have a true impression of depth. Still photographs which can be taken by the same means, for reproduction in newspapers, will give a precisely similar impression. If, for instance, there is foliage in the foreground of the view, it will appear to stand right out, thus giving the suggestion that you could walk underneath it.

"My brother," added Mr. Spoor, "calls his system 'Binoc' or Natural Vision Photography. He says that it can be adapted, at considerable cost, to any existing type of camera, but that it calls for no alteration in the projection machine, nor, apart from the initial cost of camera, will it add to the cost of film production. The realm of cinematography will no longer be a shadow world. All the people in it will be men and women of substance."

Demonstrations of the new invention will shortly be given in London.

political disappointment and broken friends who betrayed and slew Parnell have gained little profit from their betrayal. If ever political leader was avenged on those who failed him in his hour of need Parnell was that man. As the world knows, he did not long survive his fall. He went down covered with obloquy, but fighting hard in a most unequal battle; but the event which we chronicle to-day makes us the more concerned to remember that he died happy in the love of the lady who now joins him on the Other Side. Let others pass moral judgments! These two loved and suffered. "Quia multum amavit" is the strongest of all human pleas for Divine forgiveness and the charity of mankind.—Daily Telegraph.

KITTY OSHEA.

PARNELL'S WIDOW DEAD.

TRAGIC LIFE STORY.

Nothing is so tragic in politics as the might-have-been, and in no country in the world, perhaps, are the might-have-beens more poignant than in Ireland. Consider, for example, what might have been in Ireland to-day but for the lady whose death was recently recorded, the widow of Charles Stewart Parnell, though her name to posterity will always be that by which she was famous to her contemporaries—Kitty O'Shea. The hopes of Ireland thirty years ago came to shipwreck and utter disaster through Kitty O'Shea. Everyone, whatever his politics, must deeply regret that fact now, for though we cannot say what Ireland would have become if this lady had never entered into Parnell's life—of course, possible that Parnell might have failed in any case to win Home Rule for his country—nevertheless, no one believes that Ireland would present to the world the sad and shameful spectacle which she offers to-day. For Parnell was by far the greatest man whom the Nationalist movement had thrown up in Ireland, and there would surely have been a much better chance of reconciliation between Nationalist Ireland and Ulster had he been the strong ruler of the South and West than there is now, considering all the blood that has been shed so cruelly of late and the excitation of mad and impossible aspirations of absolute independence. Parnell, it is true, once declared that he would set no limit to the march of a nation, and he was continually charged with being a Separatist; but he accepted the Gladstone Home Rule scheme, and we have only to contrast the "Uncrowned King" of Ireland with the windy pretensions of the so-called "President of the Irish Republic" to realise how much more merely Ireland but the British Empire lost when Parnell sank to his grave a broken and broken-hearted man—broken on a great passion which snatched him up in middle life as in a whirlwind, after long years of cold self-concentration, in which he had given all the energy and force of his manhood to politics and bitter political struggle. No casuistry be it admitted, can transform an unlawful into a lawful passion. Parnell broke open-eyed the moral law and outraged the moral conventions, and if he ever thought at all of consequences he must have been dismayed by the almost certain results of discovery. But his was not the passing infatuation of a shallow sensualist. He was over-keen and infatuated at first sight. Two passionate natures rushed together. Parnell, by a cruel fate, found in the wife of Captain O'Shea the one woman in whom he could confide, and she found in him the hero of her most romantic dreams. The gods approve, it has been said, a fervent, not unloving, love. Parnell's love was both fervent and unloving. Like many another statesman before him, he craved intensely a woman's love and sympathy, yet only found it where he could not love without treachery, and could not declare his love without guilt. Even so, nowhere else but in England could the consequences have been what in his case they were. In France, certainly, there would

have been no such tragic denouement. Gambetta's great love passion did not cost him a single adherent; it did not rend a party or ruin a cause.

But there are few episodes in British politics on which it is more difficult to pass a just verdict than on the fall of Parnell. And for this reason—that, though his offence cannot be condoned, now the whole affair is far removed from the atmosphere of party we can scarcely help feeling ashamed of the manner whereby Parnell was deserted by his friends and hounded at his grave. In what spirit was he judged? Were the strokes administered by judges whose only goal was for the vindication of the moral law? Did pure motives of impartial justice alone actuate those who insisted that he should be disowned by the party which he had treated and which he was leading, as his friends believed, to victory, or did other considerations as to their own party profit enter into and help to mould their judgment? Much which had only been guessed before was revealed by the publication of Mrs. Parnell's "Memoirs" ten years ago. It was then made known that Mr. Gladstone himself had regularly made use of Mrs. O'Shea as an intermediary with Parnell while the intrigue was being carried on. And, indeed, since Parnell lived for weeks together at Mrs. O'Shea's house at Eltham, the inner political world cannot have been, and was not, taken by surprise when the public disclosure was made. The outraged cry that went up from many quarters was doubtless sincere enough after its kind, and it was that cry and that demand for Parnell's expulsion from public life which inspired the manifesto in which Mr. Gladstone called on the Irish Nationalists to disown their leader on pain of losing the Liberal alliance. The Liberals were in opposition. They were winning seats at by-elections. They had pledged their fortunes to Home Rule and the Irish cause, and they were confident of carrying the next General Election, which they hoped would not be long deferred. Mr. Gladstone and the Liberal party presented the conduct of Parnell because it threatened to compromise their party fortunes than because of O'Shea's wounded honour and the violence done to the sanctity of marriage, and this was the dominant motive of the manifesto which dealt Parnell his death-blow. Conscience had indeed been offended, but it was the jeopardising of Liberal interests which moved the Liberal chief to action. There was little chivalry in those days, and those who hated and feared Parnellism and Home Rule rejoiced at the prospective fall of their formidable opponent. Even so, Parnell might have survived and lived down the storm—for he married the lady as soon as she was free to marry—if only his friends had stood loyally by him. But they abandoned him to his fate. Overawed by the great name of Gladstone, they threw their leader to the wolves. Some, indeed, hesitated before they consented to his death, and then joined fiercely in the stoning. The Irish hierarchy, which did not love Parnell, because it was jealous of his power with the Irish people, threw in its lot against him. Only a small remnant was faithful, led by John Redmond, who also was fated to see his Irish followers turn away from his leadership, and to die in his turn of

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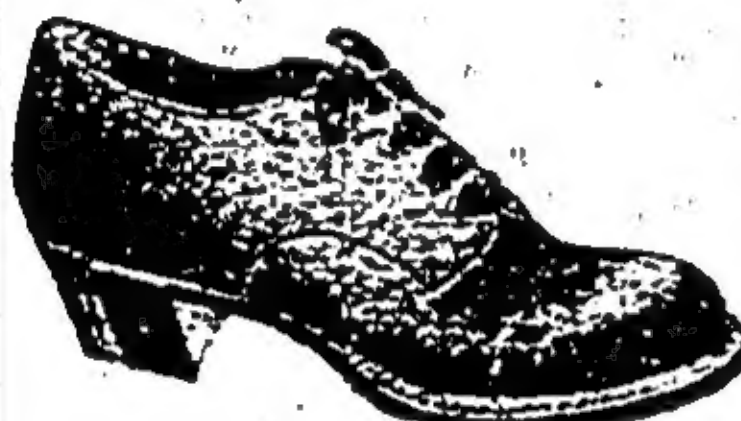
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Mrs. Armstrong.

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Sold by chemists and storekeepers throughout the world. De Witt's pills are packed in red and gold boxes printed in blue and orange—each box has a red wax seal on the cap. They are sold by the leading druggaries and chemists in China, but if you are unable to obtain them locally send 24c money to the Colonial Dispensary, 14, Queen's Road Central, Agents for South China.

LAMBERT BROS.

AUCTIONEERS, APPRAISERS
AND SURVEYORS.

Public Auctions.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on

MONDAY, April 4, 1921.

Commencing at 2.45 p.m.

at "Craigieburn," the Peak.

A Quantity of

Valuable Household Furniture,

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

On view from Sunday, the 3rd April, 1921.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

LAMBERT BROS.,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, March 30, 1921.

FOR SALE

ONE HORNSBY-ACKROYD OIL ENGINE—3½ Horse Power, Fuel, Karosene. Complete with cooling apparatus in good condition. May be viewed by appointment at Gun Club Hill Barracks, Eowloow. Apply to the undersigned.

LAMBERT BROS.

FOR SALE

MILNER'S SAFES

Apply to

LAMBERT BROS.,

Duddell Street.

FARES FOR PUBLIC VEHICLES.

CHAIRS.

I.—In Victoria, with two Bearers.

Quarter hour, 10 cents

Half hour, 20 "

One hour, 35 "

Three hours, 50 "

Six hours, 70 "

Day (6 a.m. to 6 p.m.), \$1.00

If the trip is extended beyond Victoria, half fare extra.

Between the hours of 8.30 p.m. and 6 a.m. the above fares shall be increased by 50 per centum.

II.—Beyond Victoria, with four Bearers.

Hour, 0.60 cents

Three hours, \$1.00

Six hours, 1.50

Day (6 a.m. to 6 p.m.), 2.00

III.—In the Hill District.

With 2 Bearers With 4 Bearers.

Quarter hour, \$0.15 \$0.30

Half hour, 0.30 0.60

One hour, 0.50 0.80

Three hours, 0.70 1.00

Six hours, 1.00 1.50

Day (6 a.m. to 6 p.m.) 1.50 2.00

RICKSHAS.

I.—In the Island of Hongkong, if engaged in Victoria.

Ten minutes, 5 cents

Quarter hour, 10 "

Half hour, 15 "

One hour, 20 "

Every subsequent hour, 30 "

Note.—If the ricksha be engaged within the City of Victoria, and be discharged outside the Western part of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m., or be discharged to the East of Bay View Police Station on the Eastern side of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m., an extra half fare shall be chargeable.

II.—In Kowloon.

Quarter hour, 5 cents

Half hour, 10 "

Hour, 20 "

Every subsequent hour, 10 "

III.—Toipo Road.

Twenty cents shall be added for each extra hour or part of an hour if the hire causes the journey to take longer than—

To 4th mile, 75 cents

single 1 hour.

return \$1.00

Beyond 4th to 6th mile, 2 hours.

single \$1.50

return \$2.00

Beyond 6th to 8th mile, 3 hours.

single \$1.75

return \$2.50

Beyond 8th to 11th mile, 4 hours.

single \$2.00

return \$3.00

Fares for journeys beyond the 11th mile to be a matter of previous arrangement in each case.

The fares here set out to apply to one ricksha with three coolies from Tsim Sha Tsui.

NOTICE.

HIGH-CLASS PRINTING

AND

BOOK BINDING

DOES AT

THE CHINA MAIL OFFICE

BOOKS & PAMPHLETS A SPECIALTY

Prospectuses, Trade Circulars

Programmes, Menus, etc., etc

Artistically Arranged and

Carefully Printed.

Good Proofs and prompt delivery

guaranteed.



Hughes & Hough

ADVERTISERS TO THE GOVERNMENT

General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General
Produce Brokers and
Commission Agents.

PROPRIETORS
"Te-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Codes used
Bentley's
A. & C. 4th & 5th Editions.
A 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address
"HUGHES & HOUGH"
HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),
ON

FRIDAY,

April 1, 1921, at 10.30 a.m.,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.
A small Consignment of
CHOCOLATE, &c.
to be sold in lots to suit buyers.
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers,
Hongkong, March 22, 1921.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from Mrs. SARGES, to sell by Public Auction,
on

SATURDAY,

April 2, 1921, commencing at 10 a.m.,
at Craigieburn, the Peak.
A QUANTITY OF
Valuable Household Furniture,
&c., &c.,
including:
A large quantity of Superior Black-
wood Furniture and Curioes.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
One view Friday, 2 p.m.
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers,
Hongkong, March 24, 1921.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),
ON

TUESDAY,

April 5, 1921, commencing at 2.30 p.m.,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.
**TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNI-
TURE, BRASS AND TEAKWOOD TWIN
BEDSTEADS, CARPETS, &c., &c.**
comprising:
Dining Suites, Mirror back Side-
board, Dining Table, Chairs, &c.,
(Lace, Crawford make), Chiffonier
Sofas, Arm-chairs (new), Card
and Occasional Tables. One
Upholstered Suite, Bedroom Furniture
comprising Teakwood Twin Bedsteads,
large and small Wardrobes,
Dressing Tables and Chairs, Wash-
stands, &c., (fumed Teakwood), Side-
board, Dinner Wagon, Extension Din-
ing Tables and Chairs, &c., Dinner
crockery, Crockery, and Glass Ware,
Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, &c., Bath
Room Utensils, Electric-Plated Ware,
Electric Reading Lamps, Screens,
Sundry blackwood Furniture, Side
Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, Pictures, &c.
Also
One Auto Piano with about 50 rolls
in good condition.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers,
Hongkong, March 23, 1921.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),
ON

TUESDAY,

April 5, 1921, commencing at 2.30 p.m.,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.
**AS ASSIGNED OF
Household Linens, &c.**
comprising:
Pillow Cases, Fine quality Blankets,
White Sain Quilts, Bed Valances,
Damask Table Cloths, Turkish Towels,
Bath Towels, Bath Sheets, Double Bed
Sheets, Drawnwork Bedspreads, Table
Covers, Crochet and Drawnwork Doilies,
Linen Damask Serviettes,
Also
A few lots of Bellow Valises and
Suit Cases.
And
Three Pair Bioculars, &c.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers,
Hongkong, March 24, 1921.

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS

36 WORDS 2 INSERTIONS, \$1. PREPAID.
Each additional word 2 Cents for 2 insertions.

TO LET.

COMMODIOUS OFFICE in Alexan-
dra Buildings, immediate posses-
sion. Apply to—Lester & Davis,
Alexandra Bldg.

WANTED.

WANTED, immediately, Furnished
Room and Board, for one gentle-
man. Must be 5th class. Box No. 1274,
c/o "China Mail."

TO LET.

TO LET.—From 1st April, HOUSE
in No. 10, Nathan Road and No.
4, Rose Terrace, Kowloon. Apply to
Tong War Brothers Agency, No. 43,
Queen's Road, East.

TO LET.—IMMEDIATE OCCUPA-
TION—A FEW THREE ROOM-
ED EUROPEAN FLATS IN "ORIENT
BUILDINGS," CORONATION ROAD,
KOWLOON. MODERATE RENTAL.
Apply J. CLARK CLARK, Architect and
Surveyor, 14, Queen's Road, Central.

INTIMATIONS

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF
HONGKONG.

BANKRUPTCY No. 29 of 1920.

A FIRST and FINAL DIVIDEND
is intended to be declared
in the matter of The WING LOOKS
Firm adjudicated bankrupt on the 8th
day of January, 1921.
Creditors who have not proved their
debts by the 31st day of May, 1921,
will be excluded.

Dated this 16th day of March, 1921.

H. PERCY SMITH, F.C.A.
Trustee.

REPULSE BAY HOTEL

CABARET DINNER DANCE.

SATURDAY, 2nd April.

SIGNOR ANTONIO MOLINARI

The Milanese Tenor

Assisted by

SIGNORA MOLINARI

Soprano

GEMS FROM POPULAR MASTER-
PIECES SUNG

IN ITALIAN AND ENGLISH.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON;
SEMI-SACRED CONCERT.

PEAK CLUB.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS & SUBSCRIBERS—

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT

on

THURSDAY, April 7th, at 9.15 p.m.

"THE PHARIES"

of H. M. S. "TITANIA"

Tickets \$3.00 each to be obtained
from the No. 1 Boy.

Proceeds after small deduction to
the "Pharies" Fund to be given to the
SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

NEXT SUBSCRIPTION DANCE

on

SATURDAY NEXT, 2nd April,

at 9.15 p.m.

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DRAMATIST'S FALL.

STRANGE MUMMIE CASE.

"AN OUTRAGE ON GENIUS."

Georg Kaiser, who was sentenced
at Munich to a year's imprisonment
for embezzlement, boasted in court
that his case would live in the history
of the world's literature as one of
the most monstrous outrages on
poets of genius. That is probably
an over-estimate of his importance
to humanity, but the case is certainly
a very remarkable one, and a pre-
cedent for it would not be easy to
find.

Kaiser, who is forty-three, began
to write in 1912, but it was only
after the war that his plays struck the
public fancy. Then, however, he at
once took a place in the first rank of
modern German dramatists. At the
time of his arrest he was supervising
the rehearsals of his play, "Europa,"
at the Reinhardt's Grosse Schauspiel-
haus. One of the leading German
cinematograph companies had just
offered him 300,000 marks for the
production of his dramas on the film
and a further 250,000 were expected
to accrue from the sale of the Ameri-
can rights. During 1920 he had
received 200,000 marks in royalties.
He had been played in England and
Esthonia, negotiations were in pro-
gress for the production of his works
in France and Italy, and perform-
ances in Scandinavia were only
concluded in consequence of his
arrest. In these circumstances the
news that Kaiser and his wife were
charged with theft and embezzlement
naturally was received with a good
deal of incredulity in literary and
dramatic circles.

However, it soon became known
that there was no dispute about the
facts. Head over ears in debt, and
utterly incapable of managing money,
the author had sold for the first offer
Persian carpets, pictures, bronzes,
and books from furnished villas
which he had rented from personal
friends and admirers. He had done
the same with jewellery entrusted to
him for safe keeping by his wife's
most intimate friend during the
Spartacist rule in Munich. His wife,
after opposing for some time her
husband's methods of making both
ends meet, had gone one better than
he, and actually pilfered a diamond
brooch from the travelling bag of
another of her friends. She was
sentenced to four months' imprison-
ment. The total value of the articles
misappropriated by the pair was
about 150,000 marks, but the amount
realised by them was a mere trifle in
comparison.

AMAZING DEFENCE.
The picture of the Kaisers' domes-
tic life unveiled by the evidence is
certainly among the strangest in the
chiaroscuro of literary existences.
They paid 15,000 marks yearly for
one of the villas which they rented
and kept a manservant, but for weeks
at a time they and their three young
children lived in this magnificent
exclusively on bread and water.
Apparently it was not disputed that
every time they appropriated some-
thing which did not belong to them,
they were absolutely without ready
money to buy necessary food. In
their dealings with tradesmen they
were scrupulously punctilious, and
the only people to suffer from their
depradations were their personal
friends. There can be no doubt that
Kaiser sincerely intended to make
good the losses he had caused, and
but for the opposition of one of the
sufferers the case would never have
come before the courts.

Kaiser's defence, if it may be called
so, was also very remarkable as the
first attempt in a court case openly to
plead the Nietzsche ethics of super-
man as overriding both normal human
morality and legal prescription. Ac-
cording to his view, his importance
to humanity is so great that it is
wrong to apply to him any ordinary
standards of right and wrong. He
described himself as "one of the most
remarkable authors of all
time," who had "opened up to the
German language fresh possibilities
like those which had resulted
from Luther's translation of the
Bible." His arrest he called a
"national calamity," on account of
which all flags should have been
flown at half-mast. To the Judge
of Instruction he remarked: "You
can do with me what you like, but I
shall always remain glorious." He
told the bench that the owners of
the stolen property should have been
grateful to him for having given
them the opportunity to facilitate his
literary production. When the pre-
siding judge remarked that it was
his wife's duty to have restrained
him from breaking the law, he re-
plied: "My wife had the infinitely
more important duty to stick to me."

At one point in the proceedings he
rose to the following flight of mega-
lomania: "I must be allowed to
slaughter my own children if that is
necessary to enable me to teach the
world some lesson that is slumbering
within me. I must be allowed to
believe my Demon, for we are not
children of this time; we stand out-
side society. I am an exception to
which the law has no application. I
am a god above all laws and all
justice. Duty to myself was the first
duty. Morally I have not done
wrong, for duty to myself was higher
than duty to the law."
With all this superhuman egoism,
Kaiser did his utmost to exculpate
his wife, and she in her turn tried to
take the whole responsibility on her-
self.

DETECTIVE DUPED.

A NEW YORK EPISODE.

A WOMAN'S RUSE.

A handsome and handsomely
gowned woman drove up to a well-
known New York store one day re-
cently in a close motor-car, and pur-
chased furs and gowns to the value
of £1,000.

She could not wait for their deliv-
ery, and wanted to take them with
her. She only had £100 about her,
however, and wondered whether, if
she paid this on account, the manage-
ment would allow an employee
to accompany her to a safe deposit
vault in a suburb where she lived,
so that she could hand the balance
in cash to him before her departure
for California. The management
said this could be done, and detailed
one of their detectives.

"MY POOR HUSBAND."
The suburb reached, the woman
ordered the liveried chauffeur to stop
at a sanatorium, and asked the
detective if he would mind keeping
watch on her purchases while she
went in to see a patient.

To the head of the institution she
handed her card and said:
"I am in very great distress. My
poor husband, who had been acting
strangely following heavy losses on
the Stock Exchange has suddenly
become quite demented and violent."
"He imagines he is a store detec-
tive. He is out there in our
lounge, and I have brought him in
the hope that you will keep him
under observation for a few days."

At this point she was shaken by a
paroxysm of weeping.

The physician sought to comfort
her. He also explained that certain
formalities were necessary before the
patient could be accepted into the
institution.

IN A STRAIT JACKET.
His visitor's distress and her fear
of her husband were such, however,
and the suppliant so obviously was
a lady of refinement and consider-
able wealth, that, after looking over
the smart turnout and liveried
chauffeur from the window, he con-
sented, in view of the urgency of the
case, to grant her request, and
comply with the formalities subse-
quently.

Accordingly, accompanied by two
powerful male attendants, he went
out to the machine and tried to
persuade the "husband" to enter the
sanatorium.

In vain the victim told them that
he was a store detective, and shouted
for help as he resisted them.

Manifesting the greatest sorrow at
his "poor master's" condition, the
chauffeur helped them to carry the
detective into the institution, where
a straitjacket soon took all the fight
out of the patient.

RELATED DISCOVERY.
Then the woman, more than ever
overcome by the painful scene, was
helped into the motor-car, after pro-
mising to return as soon as she could
from New York—where, having come
from California, she was staying at
one of the most fashionable hotels—
bringing with her the physician, very
well known by reputation to the head
of the sanatorium, who had been
doctoring her husband.

It happened that this physician was
temporarily out of town, and it
was only when the head of the
sanatorium was able to get in touch
with him by telephone, and a fat
cheque the lady had left was return-
ed from the bank on "N.G." that it
had been drawn marked "N.G." that
the detective was believed, and his
release followed communication with
the store which employed him.

When questioned about the affair,
the store managers were non-com-
mittal, but called it "amusing." As
to the detective he pooh-poohed it,
and said toothache kept him at home
for three days, during which he
failed to report for duty.

A WOMAN'S MESSAGE TO
WOMEN FROM SALT
LAKE CITY.

Mrs. May Feeney who lives at 45
Gregory Place, Salt Lake City, Utah,
U. S. A., recently made the following
statement for the guidance of others of
her sex. She said:
"I was so nervous that I did not care
to go about and felt melancholy. I was
fidgety and everything upset me. My
heart beat irregularly and worry over
this increased my nervousness. I was
weak and rundown and suffered from
frequent headaches. My appetite was
poor and I had severe indigestion pains,
especially after my breakfast."
"Several years ago I had given Dr.
Williams' pink pills to my daughter and
they helped her so much I decided to
try them. I was benefited almost from
the very first. I took the pills for six
weeks. My nervousness disappeared
and my whole system seemed to be
benefited. My appetite is good, the
headaches have disappeared. I sleep
well and feel better in every way than I
have in a long time. I strongly recom-
mend Dr. Williams' pink pills."

To build up the blood and nerve
there is one remedy that has been a
household word for a generation. Dr.
Williams' pink pills for pale people
make the blood rich and red, strengthen
the nerves, increase the appetite, pur-
sue the colour in the cheeks and lips, and drive
away that unusual tired feeling. Good
wholesome food and fresh air will do the
rest. Begin Dr. Williams' pink pills to-
day; you can get them from chemists,
or direct from Dr. Williams' Medicine
Co., 98 N. Second St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19107.
Four bottles or six for \$6/- post free.
Write a postcard to the same address
asking for a free copy of a useful Health
Guide.

MARKET PRODUCE IN HONGKONG.

APPROXIMATE RETAIL PRICES.

March 30th, 1921.

Butcher Meat.		Poultry.	
Beef Shloin—Mal Long Pa	lb. 20	Chicken—Kai Tai	lb. 30
Prime Cut—Mal Long Pa	lb. 21	Capons, Small—Shin Kai	lb. 34
Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk	lb. 22	Capons, Large—Shin Kai	lb. 33
Roast—Shiu	lb. 20	Duck—Ap	lb. 38
Breast—Ngau Nam	lb. 16	Doves—Pan Kau	lb. 30
Soup—Tong Yuk	lb. 15	Eggs, Hen—Kai Tai (cooling) per doz.	28
Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	lb. 20	Eggs, Hen—Kai Tai (fresh) per doz.	30
Steak Shloin—Ngau Lau	lb. 30	Fowls, Canton—Kai	lb. 40
Sausage—Ngau Cheung	lb. 25	Fowls, Canton—Hoi Nam Kai	lb. 32
Bullock's Brain—Ngau No per set	10	Geese—Nga	lb. 25
Tongue, fresh—Ngau Li each 50		Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kap, each	45
Tongue, corned—Ham Ngau Li	each 50 cents	"Hollow—Hoi Nam Pak Kap	each 55
Head—Ngau Tan	each 68	Turkeys, Cock—Fo Kai Kung lb.	70
Heart—Ngau Sam	lb. 12	Turkeys, Hen—Fo Kai Na	lb. 55
Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin	lb. 18	Sulphur—Shi Tai	each 12
Feet—Ngau Kook	each 10	Pheasant—Shan Kai	lb. 1.16
Kidney—Ngau Yiu	lb. 9	Quail—Om Chum	lb. 25
"—Ngau Mai	lb. 13	Partridge—Che Kiu	lb. 75
Liver—Ngau Koon	lb. 13		
Tripe (medium)—Ngau To lb.	15		
Calves' Head and Feet—Ngau Tai	each 1.00		
Mutton Chop—Young Fat Kwai lb.	32	Almonds—Hang Yan	lb. 65
Leg—Young Fat Kwai	lb. 32	Apples, (California)—Kam Shan	lb. 35
Shoulder—Young Fat Kwai	lb. 32	"Ping Ko	lb. 35
Saddle—Young Fat Kwai	lb. 32	Bananas, (India's), Macao—San	each 10
Pig's Chisel—Chiu Cheung	lb. 32	Carambola—Young To	each 10
"Brain—Chiu No	per set 2	Cocoanuts—Ye Tao	each 12
"Feet—Chiu Kook	lb. 15	Leimors, China—Ling Mung lb.	1.25
"Fry—Chiu Chap	lb. 16	Lemons, (America)—Kam Shan	each 10
"Head—Chiu Tai	lb. 15	"Ling Mung	each 10
"Heart—Chiu Sam	each 10	Lichess, Dried, (small stone) lb.	2.00
"Kidney—Chiu Yiu	each 10	Oranges, (Canton), Sweet—	each 10
"Liver—Chiu Koon	lb. 13	"Shansheur Tung Chang lb.	1.00
Pork Chop—Chiu Fat Kwai	lb. 32	Oranges, Tin Chang	lb. 2.00
Leg—Chiu Fat Kwai	lb. 32	Pears, (Canton), Cooking—Shi Tai	lb. 2.00
Loin—Chiu Fat Kwai	lb. 32	Peanuts, (Ft. Stan)	lb. 1.00
Fat or Lard—Chiu Yiu	lb. 22	Perammonas, Large—Hong Tse	each 10
Sheep's Head and Feet—Young	lb. 32	Plantain, Tai Chiu	each 10
"Tat—Kook	each 70	Pineolo, Stam—Taim Lo Yan	each 10
"Heart—Young Sam	each 12	Walnuts—Hop To	lb. 1.75
"Kidney—Young Tiu	each 10	Grapes—Fo Tai Tse	each 10
"Liver—Young Koon	lb. 13		
Soaking Pig, to order—Chiu Tai	lb. 32		
Seal, Beef—Shang Ngau Yiu	lb. 19		
"Mutton—Shang Young Tan	lb. 32		
"Veal—Ngau Tai Yuk	lb. 20		
Sausage—Ngau Tai Cheung	lb. 20		
No. 1 lb.	26		
Fish.		Vegetables, &c.	
Sardie—Ka Yu	lb. 14	Artichokes—Ah Chi Cheuk	each 10
Bream—Phi Yu	lb. 22	Beans, Sprout—Nga Tao	lb. 1.00
Canton Fresh Water Fish	lb. 16	"Long—Tat Kok	each 10
Carp—Li Yu	lb. 16	Beet Root—Hung Tai Tai	each 10
Catfish—Chiu Yu	lb. 24	Bitter Squash—Fe Kwa	each 10
Codfish—		Brinjals, Green—Ching Yen Kwa	each 10
Codfish—Mun Yu	lb. 16	"Red—Hung Kien	each 10
Orme—Hoi	lb. 32	Cabbage Chinese, (common)—	each 10
Outeh Fish—Mok Yu	lb. 14	"Kai Tai	each 10
Dace—Shi Mang Yu	lb. 45	Cane Shoots, bunch—Kam Shan	each 10
Dace—Wong Mai Lap	lb. 10	Canflower (Large)—Ye Tao Fat Kwai	each 10
Dog Fish—Tsi To Sha	lb. 10	"(Medium)	each 10
Eels, Common—Hoi Nam	lb. 15	"(Small)	each 10
"Fresh water—Tam Shai Yu	lb. 16	Carrots—Kam Shan	lb. 1.00
"Yellow—Wong Sin	lb. 24	Celery Chinese—Tong Kan Tai	each 10
Frogs—Tsi Kal	lb. 36	Chillies, Dried—Kon Lat Chi	each 10
Garoupa—Shak Paim	lb. 44	"Red—Hung Fa Chiu	each 10
Gedogon—Pak Kap Yu	lb. 18	"Green—Ching Lat Chiu	each 10
Herrings—Tao Pak	lb. 22	Curry Stiff, English—Ka Li Chiu	each 10
Hallbut—Cheung Kwau Kap	lb. 22	Cucumbers—Ching Kwa	each 10
Loach—Wong Fa Yu	lb. 18	Ginger, Sun Tan	lb. 1.00
Loach—Wu Yu	lb. 30	Ginger, young—Sun Tai Kwung	each 10
Lobsters—Lung He	lb. 32	Ginger, old—Lo Kwung	each 10
Michael—Chi Yu	lb. 16	Horseradish, Shanghai—Lik Kan	each 10
Mullet—Fong Yu	lb. 24	Indian Corn—Shak Mai	each 10
"Mullet—Tat Yu	lb. 18	Lettoon—Young Shang Tai	lb. 1.00
"Mullet—Shang Ho	lb. 24	Water Chestnuts—Ma Tai	lb. 1.00
Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yu	lb. 16	"Macao—Kwai	each 10
Perch—Tan Lo	lb. 20	"Lam Ma Tai	each 10
Pomfret—Pa Fat Wong	lb. 14	Mushrooms, Fresh—Shang To Kiu	each 10
Pomfret, Black—Hak Cheung	lb. 31	Okros	each 10
Pomfret, White—Pak Cheung	lb. 31	Onions, Bombay—Young Chung Tai	lb. 1.00
Prawns—Ming He	lb. 45	Onions, Green—Shang Chung Tai	lb. 1.00
"Pai Pa Sha	lb. 10	Onions, Shanghai—Chung Tai	lb. 1.00
Rock Fish—Shak Kan Kung	lb. 14	Onions, Shanghai—Chung Tai	lb. 1.00
Sole—Pan Yu	lb. 14	Parsnips—Kun Tai	each 10
Sole—Shak Kan Kung	lb. 45	Potato, Sweet—Fai Shi	each 10
Sole—Shak Kan Kung	lb. 14	"Japanese—Yat Fun Sun Tai	each 10
Sole—Shak Kan Kung	lb. 14	"American—Fai Shi Sun Tai	each 10
Sole—Shak Kan Kung	lb. 14	Pumpkins—Wu Tai	each 10
Sole—Shak Kan Kung	lb. 14	Raddish—Hing Lo Pak Tai	each 10
Sole—Shak Kan Kung	lb. 14	Rhubarb (French)—Tat Wong	each 10
Sole—Shak Kan Kung	lb. 14	Shallots—Kong Chiu Tai	each 10
Sole—Shak Kan Kung	lb. 14	Spinach—Yin Tai	each 10
Sole—Shak Kan Kung	lb. 14	Tomatoes—Fan Ke	each 10
Sole—Shak Kan Kung	lb. 14	Turnips—Wu Tai	each 10
Sole—Shak Kan Kung	lb. 14	Turnips, Punt, (Long)—Lo Pak	each 10
Sole—Shak Kan Kung	lb. 14	Vegetable Marrow—Tat Kwa	each 10
Sole—Shak Kan Kung	lb. 14	Water Cress—Sai Young Tai	each 10
Sole—Shak Kan Kung	lb. 14	"Lily root—Lin Ngau	each 10
Sole—Shak Kan Kung	lb. 14	Yams—Tat Shu	each 10
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BURNETT'S LONDON

GIN.

DRY & OLD TOM.

Price per case of 1 dozen \$29.00
including duty.

Sole Agents and Importers.

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WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

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LIGHT WEIGHT
RUBBERLESS RAINCOATS

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LADIES.

CRAVENETTE RAIN-CAPIES.

WITH AND WITHOUT HOOD
IN ALL SIZES

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CHILDREN.

CAR OWNERS.

Prolong the life of your Car by keeping it in condition. Inspection monthly by an Expert Motor Engineer will cut your Repair Bill down and save you Expense, Time, Trouble and Annoyance.

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F. W. D. Automotive Service Department,
80, Des Voeux Road Central.

The China Mail.

TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1921.

THE DEVIL.

"The devil—one who fags for another, one who does the work while another gets the name and most of the money."

Poor devil! Necessity drives him to toil and sweat, while other and less able men fatten on his brains. He does all the work, while the great often all the work, while the great man merely scribbles his signature to the specification. In literature, he writes the books, which are published with other men's names on the title pages. In the law, he works up the cases, searching and researching, for a principal who collars most of the swag. In business—well, in business it is to be presumed that Hongkong knows something about him. Is there no office here in which some unnamed hero, who figures at no shareholders' meetings, to whom are passed no votes of thanks, whose salary is far less than that of his ornamental taipan, and whose hours are longer, works like a human mole, under the ground, away from the sunshine of public recognition? Let us hope not, if we are sanguine enough, and have the cheek to tell him, if there is none such, that Hongkong is very different from most places.

Have you ever laughed at the little clown in the circus, who, when the "strong man" has done his wonderful stunt in the ring, comes forward, and bows, and takes the applause? The strong man, the clown, or gives the irreverent clown a good-humoured cuff. The clown, the fag, cannot do that. We sometimes speculate as to what his feelings must be, when his particular clown is bowing in the ring, while he mops his brow behind the hand-wagon.

Are they bitter? Or humorously resigned? Or patiently tolerant? Who knows? They cannot register indifference. That is most unlikely, because not in human nature.

Yet because we hear no complaints, we must not conclude that the devil, the devil, is satisfied with the crooked deal that fate has given him. Perhaps he endures in the hope that some day his turn will come, when he can drive his car to the office at eleven, and get away to golf after lunch, and on set occasions stand on his legs in the spotlight and tell an admiring world what he thinks, in phraseology prepared for him by a subordinate, and take credit for the excellent results shown by his department, and be a figure. That would account for the silent way in which he does his indispensable work, just as it accounts for the wonderful patience of the poorer Chinese, every one of whom looks forward to a chance of becoming his own master.

"Still achieving, still pursuing," we know that the unseen fag, the dumb devil, must have been behind most of the works we hear applauded, and we take off our hat to him in spirit. Some cottage homes have brass "fire-irons," the poker of which is never used. It shines in the fender, for a show, while there is a steel poker, shortened and pointed by much use, which is humorously referred to as "the curette," because it does all the work, and gets none of the plate powder. It is also, as you see, a symbol of the hero of this article, this obscure but accomplished man, the Fag, the Devil.

A LIFE SAVER.

It is safe to say that Chamberlain's Colic, and Diarrhoea Remedy has saved the lives of more people and relieved more suffering than any other remedy in existence. It is known all over the civilized world for its speedy cures of cramps in the stomach, diarrhoea and all intestinal pains. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Three fatal cases of smallpox Chinese, and one non-fatal case of diphtheria, Indian, were reported yesterday.

The R. A. Association are holding a musical concert in the R. A. Theatre, Victoria Barracks at 9 p.m., on 9th April.

All past and present members of the Royal Artillery are cordially invited.

The following approaching weddings are announced: Capt. J. S. Sloper R.A.M.C., of Singapore, to Miss K. L. Pruett, 12a, the Peak; Mr. F. L. Silva, of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company, to Miss N. M. Barrett (Kowloon).

In aid of Dr. Barnardo's Homes a small sale will be held on Friday, April 1 at the Helena May Institute. Contributions towards the sale, of needlework or of saleable articles of any description, will be gratefully received, at the Institute by Mrs. H. E. Pollock.

Mr. Freer of St. George's Hotel, Kennedy Road, has reported to the police that between 4 and 5 p.m., yesterday he was walking in town when a Chinese jostled him. He at first took no notice of the incident, thinking it was an accident, but later when he looked for his gold watch and chain valued at £10, they were gone!

A schoolboy living in the New Territories reports that about 1.15 p.m., yesterday while he was walking along a footpath near the railway lines on his way to school, when between the second and third railway bridges, he was accosted by two men. One of them held him while the other went through his pockets and stole \$7 in notes. Then pushing him down, the desperado ran up the hillside and escaped.

With the departure for Home to-day, on retirement, of the Hon. Mr. John Johnstone, the head of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., the Far East loses one of its best known business men and keenest sportsmen. Mr. Johnstone, who has been twenty years in the Far East, has sat on the Municipal Council of Shanghai and the Legislative Council of Hongkong. Mr. and Mrs. Johnstone left by the "Empress of Asia" this morning.

The following weddings are announced to take place shortly: Sanitary Inspector Sidney Ealeshall, to Miss Alice Riddell, en route from England by the s.s. "Nagoya"; Mr. Frank Cyril Neville, Building Inspector, P.W.D., to Miss Hilda May Cooper, en route from England by the s.s. "Awa Mara"; Mr. Gerald Hay Ruxton, of the C.M.C., Shanghai, to Miss Mores D'Arcy-Irvine, en route from Sydney, Australia; Sgt. Nelson Kyte, Wilts Regt., to Miss Maggie Serrymour, en route from England by the s.s. "Devanha"; and Mr. Jock Harry Elias of No. 6, Chancery Lane, to Miss Sophie Ezekiel Gubbay of No. 20, Elgin Street.

After giving a series of highly successful concerts in the Philippines Mirova and Podolsky have just returned to the Colony, unfortunately having to depart to-day by the "Empress of Asia" to tour Shanghai, North China and Japan. During their stay in Manila they gave six concerts during one week, on one occasion giving two concerts on the one day. By special invitation they performed before the pupils of the Conservatoire of Music, when their popularity was further enhanced. This last tour has embraced all the principal cities of the Philippine Islands, while Sandakan was also visited and highly successful concerts given. It is to be regretted that it has not been possible to arrange for a concert to be given here, during their short stay, but it was impossible owing to the theatre being booked.

NEW SIMPLON TUNNEL.

COMPLETED THIS SUMMER.

NOTABLE ENGINEERING FEAT.

The second tunnel through the Simplon is expected to be ready for traffic this summer. Traffic between the Channel ports and those of the Mediterranean should then receive a great stimulus. The new tunnel was actually pierced simultaneously with the first tunnel to facilitate the construction of the workings. But its transformation from a mere gallery into an international high road was started only in December, 1912. Colossal difficulties were encountered in making the first tunnel. Great hot springs had to be harnessed and canalised. At a spot about 24 miles from the Italian opening the rock pressure was so great that 18 months was spent in advancing the boring 50 yards at a cost of £160,000. Each tunnel is 124 miles long of which 54 miles is on Swiss territory. The first tunnel including the gallery for the second, cost approximately £3,500,000. The estimated cost is £1,350,000. Both tunnels are 16ft. high. Thanks to electric traction the Simplon is the cleanest tunnel of any length in Europe.

HONGKONG BUSINESS TYPES.

No. 3—THE FIRM.

Business houses in the Far East are usually divided, like Gaul, into three parts, the Import Department, the Export department, and the Accommodation department.

Their names define their functions, as the first imports foreign goods into China, the second exports Chinese produce all over the world, and the third keeps their adding machines total up the gains or the losses.

There may of course in a large firm be many more branches e.g. Insurance, Metals, Piece goods, Machinery, Silk, Shipping, etc., but these are subsidiary and all work towards the same end viz., the transfer of money from many quarters of the globe, into the pockets of the owner or the shareholders of the firm.

The business man in Hongkong and indeed in China is essentially a go-between, a middleman, a broker on a gigantic scale. He stands between the manufacturer on the one hand and the consumer on the other hand, and his position enables him to take the lion's share of any advantage that is going.

It is possible indeed for a firm here to handle many lines and do a considerable business with practically no risk. Orders are taken from dealers and passed home to suppliers, the commission agent securing a percentage of the value of goods for himself. In the event of a buyer failing to pay when the goods arrive, the firm does not suffer much as the Comptroller, who guaranteed the dealer and chopped his contract, is called upon to make good his guarantee.

The bigger firms have, of course, gone considerably beyond this stage, and in order to secure a large share of the trade carry stocks of regular selling lines to be cleared when the market prices are favourable.

Occasionally the market goes against them, and they dispose of their purchases at a loss, but it may be taken for granted that on the whole they gain or they would not continue to carry on the business.

At present the world-wide slump in trade is hitting most severely those firms with large stocks and as a general rule the heavier the stock the more serious the damage to be sustained. Accumulations of certain lines are very heavy both in Hongkong and Shanghai, and it is averred for example that Shanghai has enough piece goods in hand to last for at least a couple of years.

In this regard it should be remembered that this stock is being added to by every steamer from home as the orders sent about a year ago continue to arrive and the sales can only be warehoused until the depression shows signs of lifting. Much of this cargo, also, has already been sold by the firms, but as the dealers can find no market they are unable to take delivery, and leave the firm to do the best it can to help them. The firm must assist them or the dealer will declare bankruptcy and the firm will then have its unsaleable stock further augmented.

Blame for the present situation in China is usually laid at the dealer's door and beyond question heavy speculation was indulged in by Chinese buyers. Some of them in their anxiety to make bigger profits this year than last placed heavy orders with almost every firm in the place.

The foreign firms, however, can by no means be absolved of responsibility since they scrambled for the orders which always included a good margin for themselves.

Just as the dealer, unable to make good his obligations, falls back on the firm for assistance, so the firms in their turn rely on the Banks to tide them over the critical period.

It may be taken for granted that in most cases the Banks will lend their aid otherwise the loss will again be transferred to them. One result which is looked for from the present crisis is the elimination of all the small and shaky houses which cannot be expected to survive.

During the past year or two quite a number of these small concerns sprang up, many of them Chinese. Recently Mr. Fox, the Trade Commissioner for China, while commenting on the honesty and reliability of the Chinese merchant, did not advise direct dealing with him in the meantime, and he recommended British firms at home to confine their business to reputable foreign concerns.

This is sound advice, and anyone who can read between the lines will see that the reason why the British houses stand supreme to-day is that direct business with the Chinese is often very dangerous. Mushroom firms sometimes spring up almost in a night and disappear as quickly if fortune fails them.

It would seem that while the individual Chinese merchant is trustworthy, the firm as a unit has yet something to learn in this respect. In all likelihood as soon as they discover that it will pay them to make good every obligation the Chinese concerns will become just as reliable as the best European houses.

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL.

THE X-RAY APPARATUS.

MORE C.R.A. CORRESPONDENCE.

Copies of the following correspondence between the Constitutional Reform Association and the Government administration have been forwarded to us for publication:—

2, Queen's Building, Hongkong, January 20th, 1921.

Sir,—My Committee beg to point out to you the need of an additional Physician and Surgeon at the Government Civil Hospital.

At the present time, they understand, outside aid has to be called in to meet the demands made upon the hospital.

They would also like to suggest that an up-to-date 1st class X-rays be provided. It is a well-known fact that the present one (also the only one in a public hospital in Hongkong) is very unsatisfactory, and the results from it are exceedingly poor, so much so as to be almost worthless—I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) L. M. WHYTE
(Hon. Secretary).

The Hon. Mr. C. Severn, C. M. G., Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, March 5th, 1921.

Sir,—With reference to your letter of the 20th January, I am directed to inform you that the Committee of the Constitutional Reform Association have been misinformed as to the necessity of calling in outside assistance at the Government Civil Hospital. The present staff of the hospital is sufficient.

The X-Ray apparatus has admittedly been unsatisfactory of late, but steps are being taken which are expected to remove any cause of complaint—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) S. B. McELDERRY
(for Colonial Secretary).

The Hon. Secretary.

Constitutional Reform Association of Hongkong, 2, Queen's Building.

NEW T.K.K. LINER.

"CAP FINISTERRE" RENAMED.

LUXURIOUS TRAVEL.

Telegraphic advice has been received from the Head office of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha that the German liner "Cap Finisterre" has been turned over to the T.K.K., and will be operated on the San Francisco Line.

The steamer has been renamed the s.s. "Taiyo Maru," and will sail from Hongkong on May 25, taking the place of the "Korea Maru," which steamer will be laid off for extensive boiler repairs.

The s.s. "Taiyo Maru" has a displacement tonnage of 22,000 tons, and has passenger accommodation for 418 first class, 102 second class, 120 special stowage and 838 steerage. This steamer has luxurious passenger accommodation, there being six passenger decks, dining room with seating capacity for 320, winter garden, verandah cafe, porcelain swimming baths on shade deck and promenade deck, elevator, etc. etc., and will offer passengers comfort and service unsurpassed on the Pacific.

a view to learning the methods in use at the other end, and to get into direct touch with suppliers.

When Chinese export and import houses are established on sound lines, the European houses will be faced with serious competition. One of our biggest Chinese stores is at present considering the opening of an import and export department with branches in Europe and America, mainly with the object of obtaining its requirements direct from the manufacturers without any intermediary. The advantages it will derive in the way of wholesale buying and retail selling are sufficiently obvious.

Chinese firms will be content with smaller profits than have been the rule in the past and this will entail a general drop in takings all round with resulting lower retail prices from which the ordinary individual will derive advantage. The Chinese at present are only learning how to handle the business, but they are good students, and it is surprising how much capital they can lay their hands on when necessary.

The old established foreign firms, especially the British have had it all their own way until now but it looks as if it will be harder to maintain this supremacy than it was in the past.

R.D. [The next article in this admirable series will be No. 4—The Tailor.—Ed., C.M.]

ALLEGED FORGERY.

CASE FOR PROSECUTION CLOSED.

MAGISTRATE RESERVES DECISION.

Before Magistrate Lindsell yesterday afternoon, the evidence for the prosecution was concluded in the case in which Sham Lai-sang, managing partner of the Kowloon Stores, is charged with forgery and false pretences.

The Magistrate reserved his decision as to whether the defendant should be committed to the Criminal Sessions.

The defendant is alleged to have cut down a signed but partly filled contract form for the purpose of forging a document purporting to be a receipt entitling him to collect the sum of \$5,000 from Mr. Jan Hendrik van Gennep Luhrs, managing director of the Holland-Pacific Trading Co.

The defence is that the document is genuine and is a receipt for \$5,000 which the defendant had deposited with the complainant as a security for goods he had undertaken to sell for the complainant's firm.

Mr. D. H. Blake (of Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist) appeared for the complainant, and Mr. A. H. Crew (of Messrs. Hastings & Hastings), for the defendant.

In re-examination by Mr. Blake, the complainant said that the authorised capital of the Holland-Pacific Trading Co., Ltd., was 1,000,000 guilders, and the issued capital, 355,000 guilders. If he had been pressed for \$5,000 in February this year he could easily have met the call.

Anthony John Bainbridge, assistant in the Holland-Pacific Trading Co., Ltd., said he had never heard defendant speak of a \$5,000 deposit made with the complainant. He had many times heard defendant pressed to settle his accounts in regard to transactions on consignment, but had never heard him speak of a deposit as set-off. He was present at the transaction when the complainant handed the defendant contract forms signed in blank.

Mr. Crew: I put it to you that your having seen these contract forms signed is a mere matter of imagination on your part?

Witness: I can believe my own eyes. I saw it. I have not come here to tell a pack of lies.

Chinese Constable, No. 201, was called to give evidence of arrest. He said the complainant said: "Station, and he took the defendant in charge. The Magistrate: Was he not accused of anything at the time?"

The witness was understood to reply in the negative. The words which the Magistrate read over to him afterwards, and to which he assented, were, "I knew nothing whatever about the charge."

The Magistrate: What right had you to arrest him, then? Is the complainant a justice of the peace, or a police officer?

Witness: No. How long have you been a constable?—For four years.

The Magistrate: You surely know by now you cannot arrest people without some charge being specified against them?

The witness made no answer, and the Magistrate pressed him for a reply. He then said the Chinese assistant, who was with the complainant, said that the defendant was to be charged with fraud.

This completed the evidence for the complainant.

Mr. Crew, for the defence, submitted that there was no case to go before a jury. If the Magistrate thought the contrary, he would reserve his decision. He submitted that the probabilities were enormously in favour of the defendant. A debt of \$300 was due from defendant's firm, and would be, for the sake of that, run the risk of seven years for forgery, and go about it in the one way in which he could most easily be detected? It would be the act of a lunatic. Mr. Crew described the story of handing blank signed forms to the defendant as "preposterous."

Mr. Blake, in reply, remarked that Mr. Crew's view of the facts would make the complainant equally a lunatic. Mr. Luhrs was a substantial citizen, the owner of a good business, and would he trump up a charge against the defendant to avoid payment of \$5,000, which his books showed he could easily have paid, if due? Mr. Blake dealt in detail with the peculiarities of the alleged receipt form, and with the expert evidence called thereon.

Mr. Blake was referring to the complainant's unfamiliarity with the books of his firm, when Mr. Crew remarked that the book-keeper ought to be called. (This evidence had been excluded because the book-keeper would have gone to another appointment in Shanghai before the case would be heard in the Sessions, if committed).

The Magistrate said he did not see how the witness could be held if he was going away.

Mr. Blake said his evidence was merely corroborative.

The Magistrate: As he is not called, I do not think you should comment on his evidence.

Mr. Crew: It is monstrous that my client should have to run the risk of seven years' imprisonment in order that the witness should not lose a month's pay. He should be subpoenaed by the police and detained.

At the conclusion of Mr. Blake's

HIS OFF.

John Johnstone goes a journey. He sails for Home to-day. By way of farewell greeting: We must find words to say. The other papers slobber. And bow with bended knees To Jardine's Great Panjandrum. They're so intent to please. He is no god-like hero. But just a human man Who won at work like others And sometimes "also ran." He made a bloomer that time He tried to crush the Mail To handicap Press freedom And twist our little tail. He's very likely sorry (We've tried to make him so) And now we feel no malice: Good-bye, John Johnstone. #1

CHINA COAST.

SHIPPING PERSONALIA.

LATEST CHANGES.

Captain A. E. Edwards, of the "Hsin Peking," is on leave. Captain J. Oudney, from reserve, has gone master, "Hsin Peking." Mr. H. P. Carver, chief officer, "Fengtien," is on reserve. Mr. F. Bennett, second officer, "Fengtien," has gone acting chief officer, same ship. Mr. T. McCowat, from leave, has gone second officer, "Fengtien." Mr. J. Chesney, from reserve, has gone second officer, "Woosung." Mr. J. B. S. Nucator, second engineer, "Fengtien," has gone acting chief engineer, same ship. Mr. G. W. Clark, from reserve, has gone second engineer, "Fengtien." Mr. W. H. Davies, third engineer, "Tsangtuh," is on leave. Mr. J. Hodge has been appointed third engineer, "Tsangtuh." Mr. T. K. McIntyre, chief engineer, "Shantung," is on leave. Mr. J. G. Campbell, second engineer, "Shantung," has gone acting chief engineer, "Shantung." Captain J. Jackson, from leave, has gone master, "Suifu." Captain J. M. Smith, of the "Suifu," is on leave. Mr. A. Buntin, from leave, has gone chief engineer, "Esang." Mr. A. Scott, chief engineer, "Esang," is on reserve. Mr. C. M. Anderson, from leave, has gone second engineer, "Hopsang." Mr. E. B. Ackerman, second engineer, "Hopsang," has resigned. Mr. C. Hansen, chief officer, "Kaho," has gone chief officer, "Hsinfung." Mr. M. Dallas, chief officer, "Hsinfung," has gone chief officer, "Kaho." Mr. O. Grata has been appointed second officer, "Hsuan." Mr. A. P. Cranston, chief engineer, "Kwangchi," has gone chief engineer, "Kiangyung." Mr. R. D. Davidson, second engineer, "Kiangyung," has gone acting chief engineer, "Kwangchi." Mr. W. A. Buntin, from reserve, has gone acting second engineer, "Kiangwah."

WHY.

DO DIAMONDS SPARKLE?

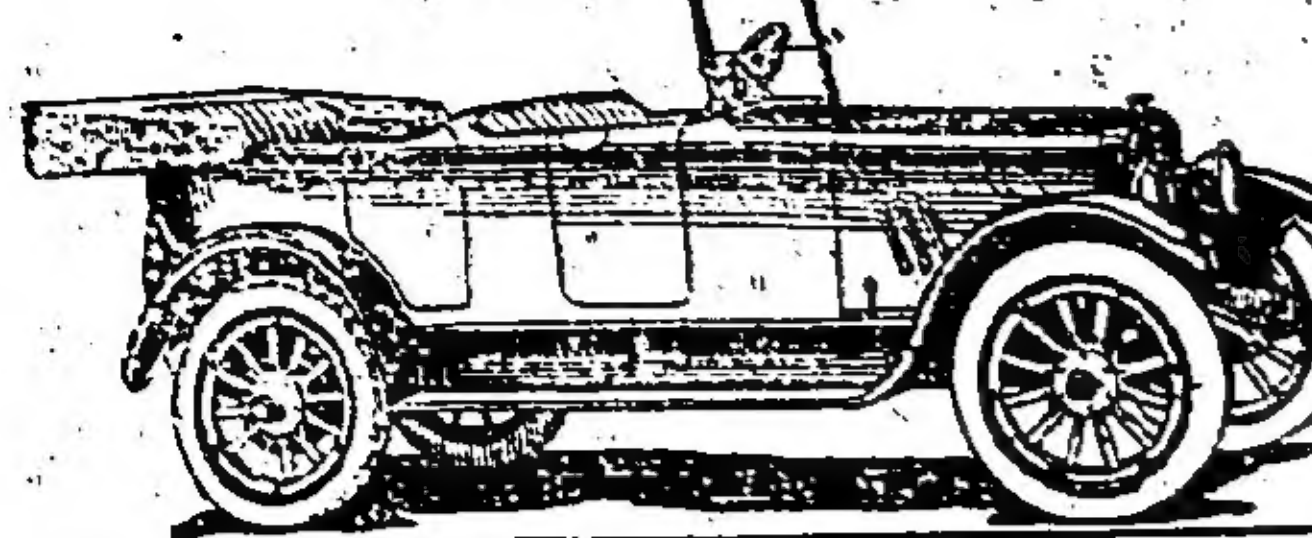
The diamond, as we know it, is a clear translucent gem, similar in appearance to a piece of glass, but having the power of refracting light so that many different colours appear to be concealed beneath its surface. If, however, we examine a cut diamond—one which has been finished by an expert and is ready to be set in a ring or other ornament—and then pick up a diamond in the rough, we will find a marked difference between the two stones. The former is bright and sparkling; the latter is dull, lusterless and, in appearance, does not differ radically from an ordinary pebble. It is, therefore, apparent that the alteration in the stone is due to the process of "cutting" or shaping the gem so as to add to its attractiveness.

The diamond cutter, an expert in the science of light-reflection, so arranges the facets or reflecting surfaces of the stone, that they throw back the maximum amount of light, and, by placing these facets in a prism-like formation, insures the sparkle and depth of colour characteristic of the high-grade gems. Much the same principle is apparent in the glass prisms which adorn large chandeliers. A ray of light, entering these, is refracted by the angular surfaces and is broken up into constituent colours. But the carbon of which a diamond is formed possesses this faculty to a far greater extent than glass does, and as a result, diamonds have a sparkle and richness which is inimitable, although this power of refraction is greatly enhanced by the depth of the stone and the manner in which it is cut and polished.

address, the Magistrate said he would like a day or two to consider the case and he would give his decision as to commitment on Saturday.

MERCURY MOTOR CAR CO.

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THE LOSS OF THE "HONG WAN I."

TO-DAY'S ENQUIRY.

MASTER'S CERTIFICATE SUSPENDED FOR TWO YEARS.

A SERIOUS OMISSION.

The circumstances surrounding the loss of the Singapore steamer "Hong Wan I," which was stranded on a reef off Green Island on the morning of Jan. 29, were the subject of an enquiry at the Harbour Office this morning by a court comprised of Lieut. Hake, R.N.R., the acting Harbour Master (President), Lieut. Commr. W. R. M. Wynne, H.M.S. "Ambrrose," Captain A. J. Haskett, master of the s.s. "Monteagle," Captain E. D. Blackburn, of the China Navigation Co., and Captain M. Courtney, master of the s.s. "Chakrang."

Mr. F. C. Vaux, of Messrs Wilkinson and Grist, represented the owners.

John Sylvester Liddell, master of the "Hong Wan I" (certificate No. 477, New Zealand), said: On the 28th January at 5.15 p.m. I left Amoy, in charge of a pilot, named Thompson. Draft 19 feet 4 ins. at the bow and 14 ft. at the stern. I passed Tsingyau Light at 6.10. At 7.22 p.m. I made Chapei Island. Then I steered on the S. 46 W. course to come down inside the Brothers, passing them at 11.20 p.m. I then steered on the same course inside the Lammoeks. The Lammoeks were abeam at 1.50 a.m. on the 29th. 14 miles distant. I then steered across the Bay to the Cape of Good Hope, South, 85 W., by magnetic compass. At 3.20 we picked up the Cape of Good Hope Light. At 4 a.m. I took charge of everything myself. The chief officer then told me he thought the light of the Cape of Good Hope was about 3 miles away. On looking, I thought that about right. At 4.5 a.m. I picked up Green Island, a little on the starboard bow. I altered the course about one point of the port bow. At this time it was blowing very hard—a N.E. monsoon, with a strong insistent current. I was keeping Green Island in sight all the time, although gradually porting my helm. From my position I thought I should pass Green Island at least one mile away but owing to the strong north-east wind and sea I was carried broadside on to the reef off Green Island. I may mention that I wired from Amoy for a pilot to be here to be waiting to come in at 4 a.m. The reason why I did this was owing to the Chinese New Year and being very anxious to get away on Saturday afternoon to avoid Chinese New Year.

At 4.20 a.m. I was still porting my helm. Owing to the strong N.E. breeze and strong inset, I was carried on to the reef just outside Green Island. The ship was making water fast at the first sounding, which was 10 feet in No. 2 hold. After going astern for five minutes the vessel came off and as she was making water so rapidly I thought it advisable for the safety of the passengers—of which there were 600—to beach the vessel, which I did, between Green Island and Bill Island. The armed guard came off to us next morning.

The President: What time?—The next morning they came down from Amoy in about five hours. They arrived about four or five o'clock in the afternoon.

The President: Tell us what happened after you beached the ship.

The Witness: She was making water fast. I tried to get all the passengers ashore but could not land them on the beach because there was too much sea on. I waited until next morning when the weather became finer and then landed them on the mainland beach near Green Island. There were no accidents except for three kranies (clerks) being drowned while going ashore to Swatow in a sampan without permission.

The President: Did you land with them?—No.

Tell us what happened.—The agents people took charge of the passengers and conveyed them to Swatow. On the 1st a Hongkong salvage company sent a tug down to try to save the ship but they were not successful and on February 23 last they suspended operations finally.

Have you your log book with you, captain?—Yes.

The witness produced the log book and with it before him the President asked: Did you sight the Sugar Loaf Light?—No. I did not sight it. If I had it would have been all right.

What speed was the ship making before you reduced speed?—About 11.

And also after you reduced speed?—Five.

The witness then produced a new plan of Swatow harbour made by the Chinese customs, which he was using at the time. He left the witness box to explain this in detail to the President.

Lieut. Commr. Wynne: What distance could you see land at 4 a.m.? I mean land not a light—I do not think you could see very far. Not more than four miles away, if that much. The visibility was very bad.

Lieut. Commr. Wynne: Was there a moon?—There was no moon. It had been perfectly clear most of the watch but we were under the fog was patchy. We had to come close up to the Cape of Good Hope to pick up Green Island and get a course to come up to the pilot anchorage.

Lieut. Commr. Wynne: You say you passed your helm continually. How much did you alter the course to starboard at the time the vessel struck?—I could not tell exactly. I was watching the island. You have to keep hauling her out all the time. She was N. by E. when she struck.

Did you ever see the red sector of the Cape of Good Hope light prior to grounding?—Not till after grounding. Capt. Courtney: Did you take any bearings?—We were steering straight for the Cape of Good Hope; it was right ahead.

How was the Cape bearing?—N. 85.

The President: N. 85 is not a bearing. What was the bearing of the light?—Witness: N. 83 W.

Capt. Courtney: After you had altered your course for Green Island on your port bow, and from then up to the time of stranding, did you take a bearing of the light?—I did not take a bearing. I was too busy watching the ship's head on Green Island to take a bearing.

Capt. Blackburn: Was your steering gear in good order?—Quite good order.

Lieut. Commr. Wynne: What helm was the ship carrying when you were approaching the Cape of Good Hope?—Port helm.

How much?—About five degrees. That is all, then.

After standing up for Green Island, how much port helm did she carry?—She was carrying 15 degrees, then. Doesn't the ship fly up into the wind?—No, I noticed she is very sluggish on the port helm.

Does she fall off the wind?—Yes.

Harry Conway, first mate of the "Hong Wan I," said he held the certificate of ordinary master. After giving particulars from the log as to the position of the vessel the witness said: I was below when the ship struck, about 4.15 a.m. I went on the bridge. Considering the large number of passengers on board, it was considered best to run her aground to prevent her sinking in deep water.

In reply to the President, the witness said the speed of the ship at 4 a.m. was 10 knots.

Martin Gaggino, second officer of the vessel, said he had no certificate. He relieved the Chief Officer at 4 a.m. receiving the course: South 85 West. The skipper put the light of the Cape of Good Hope about a point on the port bow. At 4.5 a.m., he ran at half speed, on the skipper's orders. They were "hauling her out" when the vessel struck. There was a strong N.E. wind and sea, and the weather was slightly hazy.

Lieut. Commr. Wynne: Are you certain the course was altered to starboard to bring Cape of Good Hope one point on the port bow, before sighting Green Island?—A point on the port bow?—As far as I can remember, yes.

Capt. Blackburn: You say the course was S. 85 W., and the Cape looked like two miles off? Had you any bearing?—It was right ahead or only half a point either way.

Capt. Courtney: Was that before the course was altered?—Yes.

Archibald Buchanan, the chief engineer, was the next witness called.

The President: What speed was the ship making on the night of the 28th and 29th?—From the time we left Amoy until 3.30 a.m. the ship was making 12 knots. At 3.30 I slowed her down to 10 and reported to the

officer on duty. I intended to keep her at that speed but at 4.4 there was a message by the telegraph to reduce speed to half.

The President: What is half speed in your ship?—Well, I usually judged by the gauges. I should say she was doing about six knots.

Was the engine room machinery in good order?—In perfect order.

The President announced that the court had heard all the evidence it thought necessary and asked Captain Liddell and Mr. Vaux if they would like to say anything. Neither having any remarks to make the Court adjourned until 2.30 this afternoon.

This afternoon the President read the finding of the Court. After traversing the evidence it stated that the Court suspended the master's certificate for two years on the ground that "he failed to take a bearing of the Cape of Good Hope light, which simple proceeding would have averted the casualty."

It would, however, grant him a first mate's certificate during the period of suspension.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

KOWLOON CANTON RAILWAY.
(Barren Sections).

NOTICE.

CHING MING FESTIVAL.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT LOCAL PASSENGERS cannot be conveyed by the S.O.T. a.m. express on April 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th, 1921.

By Order,
H. P. WINSLOW,
Manager.

Hongkong, March 31, 1921.

WANTED.

ENGLISHMAN going home wishes to purchase some Second-hand LEATHER TRAVELLING BAGS. Apply "Confidence" c/o this Paper.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND Conditions of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 4th day of April, 1921, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Shek Shan, Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.		Boundary Measurements.		Statistical Particulars.	
Location.	Area.	Length.	Breadth.	Area.	Value.
Lot 1, Shek Shan, Kowloon.	1.5000	100	150	1.5000	100
Lot 2, Shek Shan, Kowloon.	1.5000	100	150	1.5000	100
Lot 3, Shek Shan, Kowloon.	1.5000	100	150	1.5000	100
Lot 4, Shek Shan, Kowloon.	1.5000	100	150	1.5000	100
Lot 5, Shek Shan, Kowloon.	1.5000	100	150	1.5000	100
Lot 6, Shek Shan, Kowloon.	1.5000	100	150	1.5000	100
Lot 7, Shek Shan, Kowloon.	1.5000	100	150	1.5000	100
Lot 8, Shek Shan, Kowloon.	1.5000	100	150	1.5000	100
Lot 9, Shek Shan, Kowloon.	1.5000	100	150	1.5000	100
Lot 10, Shek Shan, Kowloon.	1.5000	100	150	1.5000	100

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on THURSDAY, April 7, 1921,

commencing at 10.30 a.m., at No. 10 Godown, of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon.

25 Bales 2" "BLUE STRIPE" Genny Bags, Heavy Coes—40 x 28 (2 1/2 lbs.).

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

LAMMERT BROS., Auctioneers.

Hongkong, March 31, 1921.

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A Large Quantity of Miscellaneous Goods.

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Hongkong, March 31, 1921.

TO SECRETARIES OF CLUBS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

ALL preliminary notices of forthcoming meetings, lectures and entertainments, sent for insertion in the news columns of the China Mail, are charged for at the rate of \$1 each, (as announced in May and June of last year) providing that they do not occupy more than four lines. In future if this space is exceeded they will be placed in the advertising columns at the prevailing rates.

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TO-NIGHT (THURSDAY), March 31st.

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FRIDAY, April 1st.	"OH JOY" from the Apollo Theatre.
SATURDAY, April 2nd.	"BUZZ BUZZ" from the Apollo Theatre.
SUNDAY, April 3rd.	"MAID OF THE MOUNTAINS" from Daly's Theatre.
MONDAY, April 4th.	"THE KISS CALL" from the Gaiety Theatre London.
TUESDAY, April 5th.	"TAILS UP" from the Comedy Theatre London.
WEDNESDAY, April 6th.	"IRENE" from the Comedy Theatre London.
THURSDAY, April 7th.	"IRENE" from the Comedy Theatre London.

Flare now open at MOUTRIE'S.

Popular Prices \$4, \$3 & \$1. Overture 8.15 p.m. prompt. Late Peak Cars.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship, "RAMO MARU,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN COMPANY'S Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions to sell by Public Auction.

Goods not cleared by the 6th April, 1921, will be subject to sale.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Co's representatives at an appointed hour on TUESDAY and FRIDAY. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Agents.

Hongkong, March 31, 1921.

HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN CO., LTD., Auctioneers.

Hongkong, March 31, 1921.

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WHOA JANUARY
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SHANGHAI AND TIENTSIN. Suiyao. Apr. 2, at Noon.

SWATOW AND SINGAPORE. Changchow. Apr. 3, at 8 p.m.

WIKHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN. Kienow. Apr. 4, at 4 p.m.

SWATOW AND SINGAPORE. Changchow. Apr. 5, at 10 a.m.

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EXPORTERS & DEALERS.

HONGKONG ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the members of the Association of Exporters and Dealers of Hongkong was held yesterday afternoon in the Chamber of Commerce Room, Chartered Bank Building, Mr. T. W. Hill presided and with him were the following members of the General Committee: Messrs. B. Monteith Webb, A. W. Van Andel, S. M. Churn, P. V. Botelho, U. Ramjahn, A. M. L. Soares, and J. Robertson.

The following members were present: Messrs. Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd. (Mr. Russell), Arncliffe Bros. & Co., Ltd. (Mr. B. Monteith Webb), Bradley & Co., Ltd. (Mr. T. W. Hill), Botelho & Co. (Mr. P. V. Botelho), Castro & Co. (Mr. H. A. Castro), Dowdell & Co., Ltd. (Mr. F. Syme Thomson), Dunne & Whyte (Mr. D. E. Donnelly), Gibb, Livingston & Co. (Mr. L. J. Davis), Gilman & Co., Ltd. (Mr. E. Syme), W. A. Hannibal & Co. (Mr. J. Robertson), Haumann, Kern & Co. (Mr. E. Haumann), Holland China Trading Co. (Mr. A. W. Van Andel), Hongkong Import and China Produce Export Co. (Mr. A. Imali), H. G. Humphrey & Co. (Mr. T. R. Bartlett), Macdonald & Co. (Mr. V. A. Remedios), Pittendrigh, Ramjahn & Co., Ltd. (Mr. F. Ramjahn), Reiss & Co. (Mr. G. F. de Carvalho), J. M. de Rocha & Co. (Mr. J. M. de Rocha), David Sassoon & Co., Ltd. (Mr. E. E. E. E.), Shearman, Thomas & Co. (Mr. J. J. Shearman), J. J. Sousa & Co., Ltd. (Mr. J. J. Sousa), J. M. de Almeida Remedios, Soares & Co. (Mr. A. M. L. Soares), Mr. F. P. Talati (Mr. M. P. Talati), Union Trading Co., Ltd. (Mr. S. M. Churn) and Mr. J. Robertson.

The Secretary read the notice convening the meeting. The Chairman said:—Gentlemen, the report and accounts having been in your hands for some days, I will take them as read. The accounts call for no particular comment. The Committee has undergone many changes and, of the new members, we specially welcome Messrs. Soares and Botelho, whose advice on technical and other matters, has been of great value. We regret to record the death of Mr. Leung Fai Nam, an old member of the Committee, whose place it will be difficult to fill. Our numbers are maintained and we are now composed of 56 European firms and three Chinese firms, and although, as your Chairman remarked at last year's meeting, this shows confidence on the part of the foreign firms in the value of the work done by the Association, we have still failed to convince our Chinese friends of the value of co-operation and mutual understanding between buyer and seller, and a combined policy for the furtherance of, and the stimulation of, the export trade of this Colony.

The Chairman of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at a recent meeting (I think it was last year) predicted a greatly increased volume of exports passing through this port on the completion of the Canton-Canton Railway—an event which we hope is not far distant—and I venture to think that an Association such as this will prove its value when questions in connection with the development of such trade come to be discussed.

THE FUTURE OF THE TRADE. The boom in exports which lasted during 1918, and early 1920, came to an abrupt end, last Spring, when prices commenced to sag, and it soon became apparent that the markets of the world were glutted with produce of every description. These are not yet liquidated and, until they are, and conditions in Europe and America become more normal, we cannot, I fear, look forward to a revival of exports on anything like the usual scale.

We continue to meet with very scant consideration at the hands of Associations in Europe and America dealing with South China produce, in the matter of analysis and quality guarantees. In fact, their arbitrary stipulations in many cases make satisfactory business well nigh impossible, throwing as they do, an excessive burden of risk on the exporter here. While arbitrators continue to award allowances on the bald plea of inferiority to contract guarantee, it is difficult to discover why, in their minds, constituting F.P.Q. and other more definite understanding is reached on this point, export business will always be attended with very great risk. This matter has engaged the attention of Committees in the past and will no doubt do so in the future.

I will now touch briefly on a few matters that have been brought to the attention of the Committee during the year. CHINESE CONTRACTS. The growing practice among dealers of inserting in Chinese contracts in the case of certain articles, thereby absolving them from all responsibility after shipment, is greatly to be deprecated. It is a comparatively recent innovation and its obvious danger, that is of substitution, adulteration, faulty packing and other things, which certain members are apt to adopt, should be sufficient evidence of the necessity of its suppression. The co-operation of members is essential if the desired end is to be achieved and we therefore earnestly request you to refuse to accept such contracts.

WOOD-OIL TRADE. This knotty problem is still, I regret to say, unsettled. You will remember that last year, about the end of April, samples were sent to various bodies in the United States, analyzed by Mr. Dovey, the Government Analyst, with the request that an analysis be made by them in the same manner in order that a standard form might be arrived at. The replies so far received, I do not say in all cases, but in some cases, are very unsatisfactory and do not show any great desire to assist us. For instance, Mr. Worstell, whose test is insisted upon by many importers in the United States, writes of his test as a small scale varnish operation and contends that no one is justified in testing Wood-Oil satisfactorily who has not had experience of the making, testing and use of Wood-Oil; experience which he apparently professes to have had. I quote Mr. Dovey in saying that as long as Mr. Worstell and other chemists in the United States continue to talk of judging Wood-Oil by means of secret unpublished tests, the export to the States will continue under almost unworkable conditions.

The New York Produce Exchange, although parcel receipts for sample was headed off on 2nd June, did not apparently obtain delivery until 29th October, when they wrote requesting a

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuters' Service to the China Mail.)

BOMB EXPLOSION IN CHICAGO.

LONDON, March 30th. A New York telegram states that 10 persons were killed and many seriously injured by the explosion of a bomb in the "Bloody Nineteenth Ward," the Italian quarter, in Chicago, where many Irish also reside and where recently many political faction fights have taken place.

NEW AIRSHIP.

LONDON, March 30th. According to the Times aeronautical correspondent, a Dutch airman, A. Boeser, has invented a new type of airship, which, it is claimed, eliminates the danger of explosion, and also does not need ballast and is not subject to loss of gas. The hydrogen in the envelope is separated from the atmosphere by a wall of nitrocellulose, which, it is claimed, will extinguish flames if the outer envelope catches fire.

The airship is 900 feet long, of 6,400 horse-power, and with a speed of 75 miles an hour, it has its power it will carry 300 passengers.

PASSING OF WAR-TIME MINISTRIES.

LONDON, March 30th. Three of the most prominent Departments in the nation's most anxious days of the war, namely the Ministries of Food, of Shipping and of Munitions, cease to exist after to-morrow. Their colossal activities necessitated a prolonged period of winding up. Henceforth practically the only remaining control will be over railways, which terminates in August.

SHIPYARD JOINTERS' STRIKE.

LONDON, March 30th. There is still no promise of a settlement of the joiners' strike in shipyards, which began in November. A number of shipowners being no longer able to post-pone repairs are getting work done abroad. The large firms, including Cunard and White Star, are being repaired on the Continent, while an order to execute a Chinese contract at Yarrow, having cabin work on three steamers, has gone to Shanghai. Several ex-German liners, recently purchased, are running without any alterations being made; the notices and arrangements on the decks and cabins are still in German.

remittance of £20 to cover cost before being the sample to be tested, and we are still without results of that test! We shall continue to hammer away with Mr. Dovey's assistance, but receive little or no encouragement.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE SURVEYS appear to be of no practical value, and they are entirely ignored by arbitrators in London and elsewhere, in the event of a dispute as to quality or condition. Private firms and this Association have repeatedly endeavored to come to some agreement on this subject and as regards sale generally. As an instance of the total disregard of suggestions made at this end, the new rules drawn by the Canton Cassia Guild and the Canton Chamber of Commerce to govern the sale of Cassia, when referred to London and New York, were rejected practically in toto. We have asked for the assistance of the General Chamber of Commerce in this connection.

THE RICE TRADE. The CHAIRMAN of the General Chamber of Commerce, in his speech yesterday, dealt with this subject and as you have no doubt read his speech, I do not propose to make any further remarks on this subject for fear my tongue should run away with me.

With these few remarks, I beg to propose the adoption of the report and accounts and after they have been seconded, I shall be pleased to answer any questions to the best of my ability. (Applause.)

Mr. J. M. de Rocha said:—I have much pleasure in rising to second the adoption of the report and accounts as presented, and I have no hesitations in saying that all the members of the Association appreciate and thank the Chairman, Committee and Secretary for the good work they have done during the past trying year, which gave us much cause for anxiety. We have listened very attentively to your remarks on the past situation and we certainly value the good services you have done for this Association. In 1919 I had the honour to attend several meetings of the Rice Association of California and to address its members as to the rice trade from Hongkong, and I can assure you, notwithstanding the remarks made by the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, that we have very good friends across the water and we can depend upon them to play the game. Of course we know that as there are in every commercial circle so there are in a country like America some black sheep, and it behooves us to be careful to see with whom we deal in America. With these remarks, I have much pleasure in seconding the proposal for the adoption of the report and accounts as presented. The motion was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

SELECTION OF COMMITTEE. The election of the following committee proposed by Mr. L. J. Davis, and seconded by Mr. H. Syme was carried unanimously:—Messrs. B. Monteith Webb (Chairman), T. W. Hill, A. W. Van Andel, S. M. Churn, P. V. Botelho, U. Ramjahn, A. M. L. Soares, and O. Eager.

The confirmation of the election of the following new members proposed by the CHAIRMAN and seconded by Mr. B. Monteith Webb, was carried:—Messrs. Haumann, Kern & Co., Ltd., Brink & Co., Ltd., Carroll & Co., T. M. Gregory & Co., Davis Co., Ltd., and Haumann, Kern & Co.

(The Membership now stands at 59, consisting of 56 European and 3 Chinese firms.) This concluded the business.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuters' Service to the China Mail.)

DISARMING GERMANY.

ALLIES NOT YET SATISFIED.

BERLIN, March 30. The inter-allied military commission handed a note to Germany on March 18 pointing out that disarmament had not been completed, especially as regards machine-guns, as the number available for training purposes will equal the number surrendered. Also a great mass of weapons had been taken to pieces and classed as spare parts, the total value whereof was over a milliard of marks, while quantities of automatic pistols, grenade throwers, and artillery at Kustrin, Koenigsberg, Loetzen, Pillau, and Marienburg, etc., were not delivered. The note requests that these commissions be remedied by March 31. It also points out that the requirements of the Paris note of Jan. 29 as regards manufactures have not been met. Germany replied on March 26, declaring that the Reichswehr had only the quantities of guns, bomb-throwers, and machine-guns laid down by article 164 of the treaty and Spa protocol.

DISARMING GERMANY.

The reply furthermore claims that the treaty does not prescribe numbers for the other armaments and possessions which are not to exceed the requirements of the army of a hundred thousand. It claims that training weapons could not be reckoned as weapons in the sense of the treaty as they had been made unserviceable. It denies the statement as regards weapons taken to pieces and declares that further surrender of guns from the eastern fortresses is impossible in present conditions. Therefore Germany has a treaty right to the retention thereof, while as regards the coastal works the delivery of the whole material is now progressing. Finally, it urges that Germany has not infringed any of the disarmament provisions of the treaty and is ready to submit points of difference to an impartial court of arbitration.

THE HUNGARY HAPSBURGS.

KING KARL TRIES TO SNATCH HIS JOB BACK.

BUDAPEST, March 30. The opposition troops at Steinamanger and a strong contingent of the Budapest Garrison foiled King Karl's attempt at a coup d'etat. Karl first appeared at Steinamanger where General Lehar refused to help. Karl and two friends proceeded to Budapest and asked the regent to hand over power. Herr Horthy refused, and induced Karl to promise to return to Switzerland. Karl left accompanied by Teleki but stopped on plea of illness at Steinamanger where he remains. The British, French, and Italian commissioners in Hungary conferred here yesterday, whereafter the British commissioner called on Herr Horthy, whom he reminded of the decision of the Allies to oppose any restoration of the Hapsburgs.

RECENT, March 30. The arrival of Karl at Budapest created surprise at the federal palace as his departure from Switzerland was unknown. It is pointed out that he needed no passport. Karl was not obliged to notify his departure as in the case of Constantine but was bound to abstain from political propaganda in Swiss territory. The federal council reserves its rights as regards measures to be taken in the event of Karl returning to Switzerland.

PARIS, March 30. The Temps recalls the agreement between the Czech, Slovak and Jugo-Slav governments that the advent to power of any Hapsburgist would constitute a casus belli. It says that these neighbors of Austria and Hungary must now claim guarantees for the future, declaring that France will stand by their side.

COLLIERS OUT TO-MORROW.

MINES TO BE DESERTED.

LONDON, March 30. The miners' federation has informed Sir R. Horne, the president of the Board of Trade, that it has decided to withdraw all workers, including pumpmen and engineers, at midnight on March 31.

The executive of the miners' federation interviewed Sir R. Horne at the Board of Trade and demanded that the State continue to subsidize the industry and thus enable the payment of higher wages than are at present permissible. He replied that this was impossible. Most of the other great industries were in a worse position than the coal industry. Their workers were not only unable to get previous rates of wages but were unable to get employment, therefore it was impossible to tax the other already crippled industries to provide a subsidy for the coal trade. The 'deputation' then stated that the federation had decided to withdraw all workers from the pits, including pumpmen and engineers, at midnight on March 31. Sir R. Horne declined to believe that the miners would allow the mines to be flooded and thus lose their means of livelihood. He appealed to them to reconsider the effect such action would have on themselves and on the whole country. The executive meets again to-morrow.

RED RESURGENT IN REINELAND.

CIVIL WAR RAGING.

BERLIN, March 30. The "communist" revolt, yesterday regarded as collapsing, is now flickering up at various points in the district between Leipzig and Halle, the chief zone of communist operations in mid-Germany. The train service of both towns is suspended. Bands defeated in the Mansfeld district have concentrated in a strong position at Grobbers and repulsed a storming attack by police who lost two killed and ten wounded. Trouble has broken out at Jena, where the communists compelled a practical cessation of work. The communists lost fifty killed and many prisoners in a severe fight which ended in the police capturing the town of Gevelsberg in the district of Dueseldorf. The police killed three and wounded five civilians in a fight at Mannheim.

U.S. AND MEXICO.

A TROUBLESOME NEIGHBOUR.

WASHINGTON, March 31. The State Department has demanded from the Mexican government the apprehension and punishment of the murderers of three American citizens recently killed in Mexico.

TOKYO UNIVERSITY.

ENGLISH POET ARRIVES.

INTERESTING INTERVIEW.

Tokyo, March 13.—"We believe in sunlight, cold water and a sense of humour."

Mr. Robert Nichols, who arrived yesterday morning from England on the "Kitsano Maru," to take the chair of English Literature at the Tokyo Imperial University, the chair once occupied by Lafcadio Hearn, was speaking of the Georgian Poets, the younger school in England of which he is one of the most prominent members.

Sunlight, cold water and a sense of humour! Mr. Nichols walked back and forth before the open fire in one of the little sitting rooms of the Imperial Hotel. It was raining outside. Twenty-seven years old, laughing, eager and enthusiastic, Mr. Nichols looked as if his belief were born of practice.

"I found" when at school," he said, "that the only time I really learned was when I was under a master with personality, when he gave a personal point of view to what he taught. This is what I want to do in Tokyo, not because my own view is better, but because a personal view is more readily apprehended. I have no illusions that a personal view can be unbiased and I shall merely try to drive home what I take to be the cardinal points in any author, for it is almost if not quite impossible for any literary critic to appreciate rightly both the Brontës and Jane Austen. For instance I regard one as born a Brontë or an Austenite. I was born a Brontëite, and therefore I shall not be able to give quite such an intense account of Miss Austen as of the author of 'Wuthering Heights'."

HAS ALREADY GAINED RECOGNITION.

Mr. Nichols has already won his place as a present-day poet; those who have met him attest his right to claim a live poetic personality. He is conscious of the honour done him in the call for three years' service in Japan. He makes no pretence of being a philologist or a historian of literature. He is "merely a working artist and critic." The "working-artist" has written one book of poems, "Ardours and Endurances," which has run through its fifth edition. The first part of it is given over to war poetry, the second part, "A Faun's Holiday," is a hymn to country life. His second book of poems, "Amalia," came out only last year and is divided into blank verse, the poetry of group psychology and love sonnets. "The Smile of the Sphinx," prose, has been published in a limited edition by the Beaumont Press but will appear in a book of short stories to be issued later. A religious drama, in which he sought to display the direct antithesis of spiritual and material life, had not been produced at the time Mr. Nichols left England. He has done literary criticism for "New Statesman" and the "Observer," and for five months lectured in America on English literature.

AM IS TO DISCOVER TRUTH. "The art and end of literature, which is a branch of art," he said, "as he laughingly scolded a warning that he was about to become 'heavy'—is the same as that of science, namely, the discovery of truth, yet it serves another purpose not originally its own. In the process of discovering truth it deepens the consciousness of man, and this takes place in two directions: A penetration in depth and width."

"There is one task which befits a professor of a branch of the humanities, and that is to endeavor to bring home by the explanation of this penetration in width how much of the different races have in common, for no great culture exists for one race alone. Politics and international economics are not my province, I understand nothing of them but I do, I think understand very well that until men become 'Marx-conscious' we are unlikely to be able to escape the consequences of faction; consequences which ultimately take the form of killing-machines."

FURNISH AN ANTHOLOGY. The Georgian Poets, of whom Mr. Nichols is one, originated at a meeting in London of a number of young English poets before the War, held under the auspices of Mr. Edward Marsh, secretary to Mr. Winston Churchill. The conclusion reached by the meeting was that the average poetry-buyer could not buy every poetry book that was issued, and therefore the group should publish once every two years an anthology of the best of the poems of that period, to be called "Georgian Poetry."

Mr. Marsh put together the first volume and issued it at his own expense in 1913. Much to his surprise, says Mr. Nichols, the book had an enormous success and reached 11,000 copies in the British Isles alone. "The time has passed," he said, "when a young fellow would be ragged if he were caught with a book of poetry. Most of the chaps who went to the War were full of poetry. The sonnets and the death of Rupert Brooke, with whom I had a slight acquaintance, marked the turning point, and to-day, England possesses a not inconsiderable company of young singers."

A MINOR RENAISSANCE IN BRITAIN.

In England now there are some 30 men between the ages of 20 and 35, "who," he says, "are doing work at least some of the time that will live. It is a sort of minor renaissance, very minor, to be sure, but still a renaissance." Mr. Nichols himself came out at the same time as Seigfried Sassoon and Robert Graves. Aldous Huxley and Mr. Blunden came out later.

"English poetry to-day," says Mr. Nichols, "although it may not boast of a young Titan equal to those of the past, does at least possess a small company of select poets on the whole comparable to those of the early Elizabethan or middle Jacobean Ages. A characteristic of their poetry is that it has not what used to be called 'message,' or if it has one is not conscious of it. It is mainly concerned with action and believes in a greater mythical freedom. We believe in sunlight, cold water and a sense of humour, and disbelieve in the magic of the word. Sin spelled with a capital S, which played so great a part in the work of the poets of the nineties. I should say that on the whole a glad acceptance of truth however terrible it be is the note of to-day."

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SUPERSTITIONS.

AN ITCHING PALM.

If the palm of your hand itches you are about to receive money. "As you yourself are much condemned have an itching palm," says Brutus to Cassius in Shakespeare's "Julius Caesar." The superstition is venerable and, furnished by the Nile and the Tiber before it saw the Thames, the Hudson, "A Greco-Roman sun of a hand in the British Museum carved on the palm an offer with three cakes, an offering to the gods invoking prosperity."

When we use the expression "itching palm" as Brutus used it, Cassius, and as we use it with regard to our friends, it means that the person referred to is avaricious and not particular as to how he comes by his money. But when our own palm itches—why, that's another matter: we content ourselves with saying the money is coming to us and ignore the details.

The whole superstition is one of suggestion and association. It originated before the days of paper money, when all money was "hard." A coin taken in the hands presses upon the palm as the hands close upon it. The sensation produced becomes identified with possession. "Any tingling of the palm subconsciously recalls the sensation," thereby arousing the idea of money in hand with which it is identified. The natural wish for money makes it a prophetic. It is the right palm that prophesies because, generally, we use the right hand in accepting money.

little bird-like bows."

Although Mr. Nichols, who arrived only yesterday morning, has not yet been able to outline definitely his work at the University, he expects to give a personal review of English literature from Chaucer down, showing that the same characteristics have ruled throughout, "that the character of the English mind is not so much precision and clarity as a faculty for suggesting the connection between pure ideas and life—Japan Advertiser."

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L. S. HOLM.

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Deposits received at rates which may be
agreed upon on application.
The Bank also conducts a Savings
Department.

K. O. LAU,

Hongkong, Nov. 4, 1920.
THE CHINESE MERCHANTS
BANK, LTD.
 HEAD OFFICE:
 Alexandra Building, Queen Road.
 General Banking and Exchange busi-
 ness transacted.
 Loans granted on approved securities.
 Current Accounts opened and Fixed
Deposits received at rates which may be
 ascertained on application.
 The Bank also conducts a Savings
 Department.
 K. C. LAY,
 Chief Manager.
 Hongkong, Aug. 17, 1920.

BANK OF CANTON
LIMITED

General Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Loans granted on approved securities.
Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received at rates which may be ascertained on application.
The Bank also conducts a Savings Department.

K. O. LAY,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, Aug. 17, 1920.

BANK OF CANTON
LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE
HONGKONG.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and
General Banking Business transacted

Department. **K. C. LAU,**
Chief Manager.
 Hongkong, Aug. 17, 1890.

BANK OF CANTON
LIMITED

—

HEAD OFFICE
HONGKONG.

—

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and
 General Banking Business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened
 and **FIXED DEPOSITS** received.
INTEREST ON FIXED
DEPOSITS.

For 3 Months	3%	per annum.
For 6 Months	4%	per annum.
For 12 Months	4½%	per annum.

LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE
HONGKONG.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and
General Banking Business transacted
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened
and **FIXED DEPOSITS** received.

INTEREST ON FIXED
DEPOSITS.

For 3 Months 3% per annum.
For 6 Months 4% per annum.
For 12 Months 4½% per annum.

LOOK POONG SHAN;
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, April 23, 1920.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE

FOREIGN EXCHANGE
General Banking Business transacted
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened
and **FIXED DEPOSITS** received.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 Months 3% per annum.
For 6 Months 4% per annum.
For 12 Months 4½% per annum.

LOOK POONG SEAH;
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, April 28, 1926.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

CURRENT (fully paid up) ————— Ym 125,000,000
RESERVE FUND ————— Ym 53,000,000

DEPOSITS.
 For 3 Months 3% per annum.
 For 6 Months 4% per annum.
 For 12 Months 4½% per annum.
LOOK POONG SHAN;
 Chief Manager.
 Hongkong, April 28, 1920.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE
BANK, LTD.
 ESTABLISHED 1880.
 CAPITAL (fully paid up) — Yen 100,000,000
 RESERVE FUND — Yen 51,900,000
HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
 BRANCHES AND AGENTS AT:
 BATAVIA HANKOW
 BOMBAY NEW YORK
 CANTON OAKLAND
 CALCUTTA PEKING

Chief Manager,
Hongkong, April 28, 1926.

**THE YOKOHAMA SPECIFIC
BANK, LTD.**

ESTABLISHED 1880.

Capital (fully paid up) ————— Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ————— Yen 53,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES ARE:

BARCELONA	NEWCASTLE
BOMBAY	NEW YORK
BREITENBURG	OSAKA
CALCUTTA	PANAMA
CANTON	PARIS
CHANGHAI	SEBASTOPOL
HANKOW (NORTH)	SINGAPORE
HANKOW (SOUTH)	ST. PETERSBURG
HONGKONG	SHANGHAI
Kobe	SINGAPORE
LONDON	SOKABATA
	ST. PETERSBURG

ESTABLISHED 1890

CUTLERY (half paid up) --- Ym 100,000,000
BARBERS' FURN --- Ym 50,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS AS FOLLOWS:

BARATA	NEWCASTLE
BOMBAY	NEW YORK
BURTON ATEN	OSAKA
CHONGTAT	PARIS
CHANGTAT	RENGGONG
DALKEH (DALAT)	SAMBOE
FUKTUNG (MUKDEN)	SHANGHAI
HANKOW	SHANGHAI
HONGKONG	SHANGHAI
KAI YUEN	SINGAPORE
KOREA	SINGAPORE
LONDON	SINGAPORE
LOS ANGELES	SINGAPORE
LYONS	SINGAPORE
MANILA	SINGAPORE
NAGASAKI	SINGAPORE

Interest allowed on current deposits.
Deposits received and paid in all currencies.
to be obtained on application.

SHANGHAI

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.	
BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.	
BATAVIA	NEWCASTLE
BOMBAY	NEW YORK
BURKIN ATEN	OSAKA
CALCUTTA	Peking
CHANGHAI	RANGOON
DARREN (MALAY)	SINGAPORE
FAMAGUSTA (MEDITERR.)	SEA PRINCED
HANKOW	SEATTLE
HARBIN	SHANGHAI
HONGKONG	SINGAPORE
KAILASHI	SOUTHERN
KOREA	SOURABAYA
LONDON	SYDNEY
LOS ANGELES	TIENTSIN
MADRAS	YOKOHA
MANTSA	YOKOHA
NAGASAKI	VLADEVOSCH

Interest allowed on current deposits.
Deposits received on fixed terms at rates
to be obtained on application.

G. HARRIS,
Manager.

Banking Hours 12-12:30 P.M.

[illegible]

KOREA
LONDON
LOS ANGELES
LYONS
MANTUA
NAGASAKI
SINGAPORE
SYDNEY
TIENTSIN
TOKYO
TRENTO
TUNGCHAI
VIENNA
YOKOHAMA

Information allowed on request to the
Director, Immigration Department
Duplicate received of the above information
to be obtained on application to
the Director, Immigration Department
HONGKONG, 18, 1921

Deposits received 100 kind of money is not
to be obtained on a payment of 100 kind of money.
CHANGING
Hongkong, March 18, 1937



